Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,771. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

G. A. R. U. WITH TAMMANY

Lively Opposition Developed at the General Committee Meeting.

BUT OPPONENTS WERE OUTNUMBERED

Resolutions in Favor of Union Passed by a Vote of 400 to About 60—Mr. Ridder Speaks for Tammany.

The General Committee of the German-American Reform Union resolved last night by a vote of several hundred to sixty-seven to support the Tammany ticket. The resolutions in favor of this course were prepared and moved by Edward Grosse, and the amendment to these, in favor of a neutral attitude, was moved by Theodore Sutro. It was on Mr. Sutro's amendment that the vote was taken.

The remarkable feature of the evening was a speech in favor of supporting Tammany Hall made by Herman Ridder, the manager of the Staats-Zeitung. Mr. Ottendorfer, the owner of the Staats-Zeitung, as is well known, is in favor of the fusion ticket.

The committee met in Maennerchor Hall, 205 East Fifty-sixth Street, to decide which local party should have its support in the coming election.

The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, and from that hour until 9 o'clock, when it actually began, the corridors and stairway leading to the hall were filled with delegates arguing, expostulating, conferring, debating, and smoking. Through the confused murmur of voices the two words oftenest heard were "beer" and "Tammany."

Prominent Germans Present.

On the platform were Dr. Anderson, the President of the German-American Reform Union; Jean Weil, Dr. Frederichs, and Alexander Kraemar, Vice Presidents; William Diekmann and Walter Henning, Recording Secretaries, and Carl Lewenstein and Henry Reid, Corresponding Secretaries.

Down in the front row sat Theodore Sutro, August Kleiman, and Tanscher De Sieghardt. Mr. Kleiman looked like Beethoven, and a great speech was expected from him. Mr. De Sieghardt, big and bearded, was also expected to make himself heard. All the speeches were made in German.

After Dr. Anderson had called the meeting to order, half an hour was consumed in reading minutes and objecting to them. Then Dr. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration, wanted to read a report of the Syracuse Convention which he had prepared. For some reason unknown this proposition met with strong opposition, which produced equally strong retorts. Secretary Lewenstein rose to a point of order. Dr. Senner tried to drown the Secretary's voice, the President pounded his table, and half a dozen speakers tried to cut in.

Finally Mr. Kleinan got up and proclaimed that Dr. Senner was a State Democracy man, that his report belonged to that organization, and that he had no business to read it to the meeting. After great difficulty and six or seven speeches, Dr. Senner's report was at last sidetracked.

Mr. Grosse Reads Resolutions.

Edward Grosse then read the resolutions which he had prepared. When he announced the indorsement of the State Democratic platform there was great cheering. When he read the excise plank, which advocated the opening of saloons in an orderly way from 1 to 10 o'clock on Sunday, there was cheering and clapping of hands for several minutes. The resolutions declared in favor of supporting the State Democratic ticket and the Tammany ticket.

Mr. Sutro's Protest.

Theodore Sutro, with a five minutes' limit to his speech, said he had always been a true Democrat and a lover of the Germans. He said it was a shame for the German-American Reform Union to join such a corrupt organization as Tammany. Neither a person nor a party could call another man or another party a murderer one day and give him a kiss the day after. There was not a single German on either the fusion or the Tammany ticket. [This statement was greeted by loud denials from the Tammany sympathizers.] If the German-American Reform Union joined Tammany it would be dissolved. [More cries of dissent.] He concluded by moving a resolution in favor of neutrality between Tammany and the fusionists in the following terms:

Whereas, The political situation in the City of New-York has so shaped itself that the so-called fusion ticket consists mostly of Republicans of the Platt complexion, in total disregard of the principles of non-partisanship in municipal administration, for which alone the German-American Reform Union, in view of its constitution and its aims, can consistently take its stand, so that independent citizens and true reformers are in the dilemma of having to choose between the Platt and the Tammany machines, and

Whereas, The German-American Reform Union should oppose the domination of bosses, which is represented in its most odious form by the system of machine politics practiced by Mr. Platt as well as by Mr. Croker and their adherents,

Resolved, That the German-American Reform Union does not indorse either the said fusion or the Tammany ticket in the coming municipal election, but advises its members to vote, irrespective of the tickets nominated by any of the factions in this city, only for such candidates as in the judgment of the members of this organization are in their person least at variance with the principles of honest and efficient government, and who, in view of their utterances and record, furnish the best guarantee that they will stand for personal liberty, home rule, and more liberal Sunday laws.

H. Gronold spoke in favor of Mr. Sutro's motion, and Secretary Lewenstein made a strong speech against it, and in favor of supporting Tammany Hall. They did not want to be always the tools of the State Democracy. Even if Tammany did not give them what they wanted, they could change their votes next year, the Secretary said. By the applause which followed Mr. Lewenstein's speech this seemed to be the sentiment of the General Committee.

Dr. Friedrich moved that the speaking list, which contained thirteen more names, should be closed, and that the time should be limited to two minutes for each speaker instead of five. This motion was carried.

Dr. Senner was glad he had only two minutes to discuss the iniquities of Tammany Hall. If one believed the newspapers the Germans were always hanging at the tail of Tammnay Hall.

Herman Ridder Speaks.

Herman Ridder said that the State Democracy in Syracuse did not support the Germans in their desire for a liberal excise plank. The State Democracy had no intention of going to the convention, as their acts proved.

"I have never before voted for Tammany Hall," Mr. Ridder continued, "and I am going to tell you why I will do it this Fall. It is because we must support the Democracy against Rooseveltism and Republicanism."

When Mr. Ridder's two minutes were up some one called for three cheers for him, which were given with a will by the vast majority of the audience.

Collector Grosse, who was very hoarse, attacked Dr. Senner for not keeping his promise. According to Mr. Grosse, a conference between eight leaders of the German-American Reform Union took place at a dinner six weeks ago. On that occasion Dr.

Continued on Page 2.

MRS. COOLIDGE'S HIDDEN WEALTH

Thousands of Dollars Found in Strange Places in Her House After Her Sudden Death.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Mrs. Sarah Coolidge, a widow, seventy-five years of age, who has for years resided at 934 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, died Tuesday evening of apoplexy. She has been considered eccentric, and was thought to be comfortably well off, but not wealthy. Four female servants, the only persons she would allow permanently around the house, were present when she was stricken, and she died before Dr. Chase, who had been summoned, arrived at her home. Immediately upon her death Alderman Cutter of Cambridge, who for years has acted as her agent in her real estate transactions, was summoned, also an undertaker and two women, friends of the deceased.

The body was prepared for burial, and then it was that startling discoveries were made. Secreted about her person and in pockets of other dresses, pieces of bric-à-brac, vases, and closets, were found many thousands of dollars in gold coin and in bills of large denominations. In fact, the money was placed in every conceivable location, and in most every case where an ordinary person would not secrete wealth. Twenty thousand dollars were thus found, and in one case a package of bills amounting to $3,800 was found in a handbag.

Then the searching party accidentally stumbled upon a number of deposit books in banks and savings institutions which showed that she had many thousands of dollars on deposit.

Later it became known that she was the owner of a vast amount of real estate. The greater part of it is located in Boston and returns a big income.

In addition to the money, it was found that she had a very extensive and costly wardrobe. Elegant and valuable dresses that had never been worn were hung up in closets or laid on tables and dressers, while other articles of apparel, equally costly, were scattered about in various rooms.

The servants themselves, who had lived in the house for years, were astounded. Even they did not know of the wealth which surrounded them. They had frequently found bills and gold coins and securities lying around the rooms, and had always returned them to Mrs. Coolidge, who would tell them that she had mislaid them, but they were frequently found, and as frequently handed over to her.

For over thirty years she lived in this house with her servants. About that many years ago she secured a divorce from her husband, James Coolidge, at one time connected with the Mount Auburn Cemetery. He died many years ago.

She inherited some money from her parents, and, as it was judiciously invested, it grew in years until at her death it is estimated that she was worth over $1,000,000. Her only living relative, so far as known, is a brother, J. P. C. Marshall, of 28 Beacon Street, and if she died intestate, all of her property will go to him. It is claimed, however, that many years ago she made a will, but this is not known definitely.

Her body was removed Tuesday night to the undertaker's rooms, where it now lies, and the police are on duty at the house guarding the valuables.

Mrs. Coolidge was a woman of excellent qualities, but was not lavish in her charities, although she did give some money to worthy charities which she had investigated.

LIBERTY BELL MAY GO TO MEXICO

An Invitation from President Diaz—Contributions Made to Discharge the Committee's Debt.

The Columbian Liberty Bell Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to cancel the debt upon the bell and to forward the work of the committee:

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Narragansett Pier, R. I., $5; Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, United States Navy, $10; Rear Admiral Henry Walker, United States Navy, $5; Rear Admiral Edward R. Calhoun, United States Navy, $5; Henry S. Palmer, Sovereign Grand Commander Scottish Rite Masons, Milwaukee, Wis., $10; William H. Webb of 415 Fifth Avenue, New-York, special, for new set of flags for National Liberty Pole, at the Navesink Highlands, N. J., $15; J. C. Pumpelly of the Union League Club, New-York, special, for the certificates to be issued to each contributor, $20; Wilford Woodruff, First Presbyterian Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints, $10; Campbell & Clute of Cohoes, N. Y., $10; Adam, Meidrum & Anderson of Buffalo, N. Y., $5; D. Carrigan of Curtis City, S. D., $1.

The committee has also received from Col. Ethan Allen, 115 Broadway, 1,000 copies of "Washington; or, The American Revolution," a drama, one copy to be presented to each contributor to the Columbian Liberty Bell work.

The committee has also received from the Government of Mexico, through President Diaz, an invitation for the exhibition of the bell in that country immediately after the close of the Atlanta Exposition. it is intended that ceremonies shall be held with the bell at the graves of Hidalgo and Juarez, and at other points in Mexico, made sacred in the efforts of that nation for liberty. It is also suggested that the bell shall visit the lowest point reached by railroad in Central America, and there have an appropriate ceremony suggestive of the proposed connection by rail between North and South America.

While it is understood that the full expense of the bell while upon Mexican territory will be borne by the Government and the citizens of the nation inviting it, it is, of course, necessary that the treasury shall be well reinforced before the trip is entered upon.

MISS FLAGLER'S FATAL SHOT

The Grand Jury of Washington Investigating the Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Grand Jury this afternoon began its consideration of the case of Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler, the daughter of Gen. Flagler, of the army, who shot and killed Ernest Green, a twelve-year-old colored boy, Aug. 2 last.

About twenty witnesses have been served with notices to appear before the Grand Jury. These include the half dozen boys who were with young Green at the time of the tragedy, Richard Green and his wife, the boy's parents, Miss Martha Thomas, clerk in the Treasury Department, and the policeman who appeared at the house after the shooting. Neither Miss Flagler nor her friends appeared before the Grand Jury, but it is understood that the statement made by her before the Coroner's jury was placed before the members.

There is a strong impression among the habitués of the court that an indictment will not follow.

Hetty Green in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Mrs. Hetty Green, the millionaire, is in Washington on business.

"I haven't been to Washington before," said Mrs. Green, "in many years, but it's worth the trip to see this handsome city. My business is in relation to some land litigation, growing out of a purchase I made many years ago from the Government. Isn't it a shame for a woman to be mixed up with law suits? But it is not my fault. All the money I've made was acquired honorably, in legitimate transactions. They tried to prove me crazy in New-York last year, but didn't succeed. Probably I am a bit eccentric, but everybody has some peculiarity."

Knights of Honor in Session.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 9.—The nineteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor of New-Jersey was held here to-day. Two hundred delegates were present, and W. E. Bladon of Newark, Grand Dictator, presided.

The following new grand officers were elected: W. E. Bladon, Past Grand Dictator; O. J. Feytell, Newark, Dictator; L. I. Burke, Paterson, Assistant Dictator; Samuel Klotz, Newark, Treasurer; John Mayheer, Newark, Reporter; John Treumpy, New-Brunswick, Assistant Reporter; W. H. Carr, Newark, Guide; W. Weisenberger, Jersey City, Trustee; W. E. Bladon, Supreme Representative; C. J. Feytell, Alternate. The meeting next year will be held in Elizabeth.

TROUBLE FOR DEMOCRATS

Double State Ticket May Cost Votes on Local Offices.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR ERRORS

Managers of Canvasses Claim They Are in Danger of Losing Members of the Legislature Through Blunders.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—The nomination by the Democratic Reform Party in Brooklyn of a State ticket and the adoption by the State Convention of that organization of a full-rigged ship as a party emblem have troubled the managers of Democratic canvasses in many counties of the State.

The reform Democracy nominated the candidates which were already in the field from the regular Democratic Convention at Syracuse. Notwithstanding that fact, the party has its own ticket, its own emblem, and in Brooklyn will have its own local ticket. As the managers of the various county campaigns look at it, this will necessitate the appearance of a "bob-tailed" ticket on the official ballot all over the State. That is to say, the names of the Democratic State candidates will appear in two separate columns on the ballot.

Managers of campaigns have been diligent during the last week in making inquiry as to this, and in some instances they have suggested that the local Democratic nominees be nominated again by petition, and thus secure the placing of their names in the column under the full-rigged ship.

The trouble feared is that in close counties or Senatorial districts there may be a few voters who will be led by the fact that the same names appear in two columns to vote simply for those in the Democratic Reform column, and thereby fail to vote at all for local candidates.

Experience in the election last year is responsible for this fear now. One year ago there was essentially the same condition, Senator Hill's name appearing at the head of two tickets. In some counties, notably Chemung, Columbia, Ulster, Herkimer, and Oneida, it is said by Democratic managers that this fact did damage to the local candidates. Voters saw the name of Senator Hill at the head of a ticket as the candidate for Governor, and knowing that he was the head of the ticket which they wanted to vote, voted the first one they found with his name at the top. In the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, which includes the Counties of Oneida and Herkimer, it is claimed that this cost the Democratic candidate at least 400 votes. In Chemung County, Senator Hill's old home, the election of a portion of the Republican ticket is attributed to mistakes of this sort.

The situation this year is somewhat different. There is a different form of ballot, and there are party emblems, which should be the guide to the voter who has not read the newspapers or become otherwise sufficiently well informed as to the candidates of his party.

Notwithstanding this, the county managers have manifested some alarm. Senator Hill and other prominent Democrats have had many letters and telegrams on the subject from party leaders asking for advice as to the advisability of putting their local candidates into the field by petition. In close counties and close Assembly and Senatorial districts such a course would be advisable if there were time. The Democratic leaders who have been heard from here on this subject seem to be so thoroughly aroused as to the importance of carrying every Assembly and Senatorial district possible that they are willing to make the necessary efforts. They want to take no chance that a few votes cast under a misapprehension may result in the loss of an entire district.

"Vote by the star" is the advice given to these anxious campaign managers, "and let every Democrat know that the star is at the head of the regular column on State and local offices."

DIVORCE FOR AMELIE RIVES CHANLER

Granted, Mr. Maxwell Says, on the Ground of Incompatibility.

W. G. Maxwell of the law firm of Chanler, Maxwell & Phillip, 120 Broadway, said yesterday that a decree of divorce on the ground of incompatibility had been granted to Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler. There was no opposition to the decree, and nothing in the pleadings or the proceedings reflected on either party.

Mrs. Chanler was born in 1863 in Richmond, Va. She showed a taste for literature early, and published her first story "A Brother to Dragons," in 1884. In 1888 her "Quick and the Dead" was issued and attracted wide attention.

In the same year, Miss Rives married John Armstrong Chanler, a great grandson of William B. Astor, and has since spent most of her time in England and on the Continent of Europe.

Other works she has published are "Nurse Crumpet's Story," "Story of Arnon," and "The Witness of the Sun."

BURGLARS RAID GREENFIELD CENTER

Stores, Residences, and Public Offices Suffer Losses.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The little hamlet of Greenfield Center, about six miles from here, suffered last night from the work of a systematic gang of burglars, who raided the place.

The first place visited was Spaulding & Scott's general store, where the safe was blown open and money and valuable papers were taken. A quantity of merchandise was also stolen.

The offices of the Town Clerk and the Post Office were next entered, and the safes in each place rifled. In the Post Office stamps, money, and a number of valuable letters were secured.

Several private residences and a blacksmith's shop then claimed the attention of the gang, but nothing of great value was taken.

The work was done so quietly that the raiders succeeded in getting out of the place without being discovered.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 9.—The Post Office at Hadley was entered last night, the safe blown open, and all the mail in the office rifled. One hundred and forty-eight dollars in postage stamps, and $48 in cash was secured.

Buried in the Wrong Grave.

John Kelly and Jacob Tallman died the same day and almost at the same hour at St. Francis's Hospital last Saturday morning. The fact that Kelly weighed between 300 and 400 pounds and was sixty-eight years old, while Tallman was a man of forty-five years and weighed only 130 pounds was overlooked at the hospital. An undertaker sent from Jersey City by Tallman's family took Kelly's body away and it was duly buried at Flower Hill Cemetery in that city. Tallman's body still remains at the hospital but will soon be removed and placed in the grave with Kelly.

The family of the latter, who are good Catholics, are anxious to remove Kelly's body to consecrated ground.

SPAIN RAISES MONEY IN PARIS

Canovas del Castillo Says if the Troops Destined for Cuba Are Not Sufficient, More Will Be Sent.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The Cabinet has signed a loan of $15,000,000 with the Banque de Paris et du Pay Bas, wholly for Cuban expenses.

One-third of the loan is payable between Nov. 1 and 10, and the remaining installments will be paid in December and February Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, says that if the 25,000 troops destined for Cuba are not sufficient, 12,000 more will be immediately dispatched.

MAIL TRAIN WRECKED, MAN KILLED

Car Jumped the Track and Struck a Freight Train—A Number of the Passengers Injured.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 9.—One man was killed and twenty-five persons were injured at Manor Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-four miles east of here, at 7:30 o'clock to-night, by a car on a westbound mail train, No. 13, jumping the track.

Those killed and injured were:

ALLISON, Mrs. E. R., leg hurt.
BAKER, JOHN M., Manor; sprained shoulder.
BLACK, Mrs. MARTHA, Wilkinsburg; head cut.
DONAHOE, THOMAS, Greensburg; cut about temple.
GAMBLE, R. G., Allegheny; slightly hurt.
JAMES, Mrs. M. H.; head cut, ankle bruised.
JOHNSON, ROBERT, Pittsburg; body bruised.
KELLY, Mrs. S. R., Allegheny; scalp wounds.
KUNKLE, H., Johnstown; shoulder hurt.
LATE, H. K., Altoona; cut about head.
LEWIS, GEORGE W., conductor; cut about head.
MESSNER, Mrs. M. D., Canton, Ill.; slightly hurt.
METZGER, Mrs. MARY, Irwin; scalp wounds; hip hurt.
MILLER, JOHN, freight conductor, Derry, Penn.; instantly killed.
MONTAGUE, C. G., Walls Station; arms and head injured.
NESTER, P., Wilkinsburg; injured about back and collar bone.
PACE, Mrs. S. A., Allegheny; cut and bruised about body.
ROBINSON, Mrs. GEORGE, Roadstown, N. J.; arm bruised.
RUTH, J. B., Altoona; slightly injured.
SHANAHAN, the Rev. D., Butler County; forehead hurt.
STRONG, C. E., Pittsburg; back hurt.
TRUBY, JOHN, Beaver Falls; head cut.
VAN SANDT, G., 376 West Thirty-second Street, New-York; head and shoulder hurt; at West Penn Hospital.
WASHINGTON, Mrs. FANNIE, colored, Allegheny; head hurt.
WEBB, WILLIAM M., Pittsburg; bruised about head and body.
STEWART, D. R., Pittsburg; slightly injured.

A man and woman, who refused to give their names. The man had a scalp wound, and the woman a fracture of the lower jaw.

What caused the accident cannot as yet be ascertained. For some unknown cause the next to the rear coach left the track while the train was running at a good speed. The car that left the track turned in an opposite way from that in which the train was going. This coach and the one following were wrecked, and it was the passengers in these two coaches that were injured.

Miller, who was killed, was a conductor of a freight train standing on another track. He was killed by one of the wrecked passenger coaches crushing him as he stood alongside his train.

DETECTIVE CHARGED WITH MURDER

Paul Cushman, on His Deathbed, Charges a Newark Police Official with Having Given Him Poison.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—Paul Cushman, who accused Police Captain Corbett and Detectives Cosgrove, Jaeger, and Carroll of accepting money from keepers of disorderly houses, and who, when he failed to substantiate his charges, was committed to jail on a charge of perjury made by Chief of Police Hopper, was to-day removed from the jail to the City Hospital. A few hours after being admitted to the hospital he died.

Cushman is supposed to have died from gastro-enteritis, but there seems to be an air of mystery about everybody who has been in contact with him since he became ill. The Assistant Prosecutor was summoned to the hospital to take Cushman's dying statement.

The ante-mortem statement obtained from Cushman flatly accuses Detective Julius Jaeger of Police Headquarters with murdering him.

Cushman recited the facts connected with his arrest on a charge of perjury. After he had been arrested and lodged in a cell at Police Headquarters, Cushman says Detective Jaeger passed through the corridor and stopped in front of his cell long enough to call him a vile name and add:

"I've got you where I want you, and I'll kill you." Soon after this occurrence, Cushman says, he wanted a bowl of soup, and gave the doorman 25 cents to purchase it for him. The soup was brought to him, he says, from a restaurant near the Police Headquarters. Into this soup he alleges poison was put. The statement reiterates the accusation of receiving bribes against the police.

County Physician Washington will make an autopsy in the morning.

There is a strong belief in Newark that Cushman made the ante-mortem statement to be revenged on the police. He first made the statements which are now embodied in it to his stepson.

There is a story about the city which cannot be traced to any source that is willing to father it, that Cushman committed suicide by soaking matches in a glass of water and drinking the concoction.

Detective Jaeger, against whom the accusation is made, is one of the oldest and best-known detectives in Newark. His record is good. His wife died Monday while sitting in a chair at her home. She was buried this afternoon.

G. A. R. MEN REQUIRED TO REMOVE BADGES

Not Permitted to Enter a Church to Attend a Funeral.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 9.—Fred Smith, a veteran, was buried this morning under the auspices of William Sanborn Post, G. A. R. The services were held at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and conducted by Father Spaeth.

The pallbearers, when they arrived at the church door, were requested by the priest to remove their G. A. R. badges. This they refused to do, and remained on the outside until the services were over.

The veterans are angry over the matter. Father Spaeth said that in requesting the soldiers to remove their badges he was only following the rule of the diocese, which states that no society not approved by the church is permitted to wear regalia in the church. It is not because the church is opposed to the Grand Army, but because it is not a Catholic organization.

To Supply Jersey City with Water.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 9.—The East Jersey Water Company to-day agreed to accept the contract to supply the city temporarily with water. The Street and Water Commissioners subsequently approved the contract, and it will next go to the Finance Board for concurrence. After that it will be signed by Mayor Wanser. The contract is for one year, but it may be extended to Sept. 24, 1900, if the city desires. The price is $43 per gallon up to 20,000,000 gallons daily, scaled down to $22 per million for 50,000,000 gallons. The water is to be drawn from the surplus of the Newark supply. The water will be delivered at Belleville.

Quarter-Million Loss by Fire.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 9.—A fire in Portsmouth to-night did damage exceeding $250,000, destroying over 1,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,000 bales of cotton, and 100,000 staves, besides the warehouses of the Seaboard Air Line and Old Dominion Line of steamers.

HIS FRIENDS ARE AMAZED

Rumors of Financial Irregularity by the Late A. C. Bernheim.

LARGE SUMS SAID TO BE INVOLVED

Astonishing Reports About the Misuse of Funds by the Dead Philanthropist—Steps Taken for an Accounting.

The friends of the late Abram C. Bernheim, who died from the effects of typhoid fever at his home at Arverne, L. I., on July 24, after a career supposed to have been marked only by the strictest business integrity, have been hearing strange rumors to the contrary of late that have made them fairly gasp with amazement and horror.

Few of them will believe that it is possible to besmirch the fair name of Mr. Bernheim, who was for many years prominent as a philanthropist, a prize lecturer on history in Columbia College, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee of Seventy, and of many clubs in this city, and whose name was associated only with the highest and best business enterprises.

Yet his estate is now in process of being wound up at the instance of several interested parties, who are about to institute proceedings of an unpleasant nature against it, which may reveal discrepancies of a very serious nature.

Abram C. Bernheim succeeded Mr. Marquand several years ago, in the banking firm of Marquand, Skehan & Co., at 16 Broad Street. It is alleged that while a member of this firm, which was doing a very large business, Mr. Bernheim used money of the firm without the knowledge of his partner, James B. Skehan, but to what extent is not stated.

The amount is variously estimated at from $45,000 to $110,000, but, while the exact figures can be given by several interested gentlemen in this city, they all decline to make them public, and, moreover, show the greatest imaginable aversion to saying a word on the subject.

In fact, the jealousy with which Mr. Bernheim's reported irregularities have been guarded is only equaled by the astonishment with which the announcement is greeted by his puzzled friends.

It appears that during Mr. Bernheim's career as a member of the firm of Bernheim & Skehan, he was also interested in outside enterprises, one of which was the formation of the Manhattan Syndicate. The Manhattan Syndicate comprised the Manhattan Electric Lighting Company and the Harlem Lighting Company, and as soon as it was formed, and apparently on its feet, Mr. Bernheim, as Treasurer, succeeded in placing the bonds.

The exact nature of this syndicate and its development are difficult to learn at present. It has, within the last few days, been made the grounds of a petition before Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court to appoint a trustee in place of Abram C. Bernheim, deceased, at the request of Lazarus Levi & Co., bankers, at 15 New Street. The petition states:

"In January, 1895, an action was begun by Abram C. Bernheim against Lazarus Levi and others, as trustees, for the accounting between himself and these defendants of all transactions arising out of the syndicate agreements set forth in the complaint in said action, to which your petitioner begs leave to refer, and more particularly for the accounting of all the transactions arising out of the contract made by the said Bernheim, as trustee, with the Edison Light and Power Installation Company, and of all moneys and property which came into his hands, as trustee, under said contract."

The complaint referring to the petition alleges that "in the Fall of 1891, the said Abram C. Bernheim, with others, as owner of 9,100½ shares of capital stock of the Manhattan Electric Lighting Company, (Limited,) of the par value of $910,050, was desirous to sell the same," and that he made arrangements with the defendants whereby the shares of stock were deposited with himself as trustee, to enable him to sell them to the Edison Light and Power Installation Company.

The same arrangements, the complaint alleges, were made with 1,340 shares of the Harlem Lighting Company of the par value of $134,000, the Harlem Lighting Company being closely allied with the Manhattan Electric Lighting Company. Mr. Bernheim, on Dec. 22, 1891, it is said, sold these shares to the Edison Light and Power Installation Company for $300,000, with a deduction afterward fixed at $17,500, leaving therefore a net sum of $282,500.

This money, the complaint alleges, was "improperly deposited" with the firm of Bernheim & Bauer, relatives of Abram C. Bernheim, and the petition prays that these funds may be transferred to some reputable trust or savings institution.

Justice Barrett, in granting the petition, appointed the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee, and made William H. Willis, of 115 Broadway, referee in the proposed litigations.

The progress and development of the Manhattan syndicate did not give satisfaction to all the stockholders, and some time in March of this year two or three of the members of the syndicate visited its Treasurer, Mr. Bernheim, and made him realize that he would do well to repay them some of their money.

It is just here that the details of this peculiar transaction are shrouded in the deepest mystery, and this is the portion of the secret that has been best kept.

It is said by some persons who ought to know that Mr. Bernheim drew three checks for $15,000 each and complied promptly with the wishes of the irate stockholders.

His partner, James B. Skehan, knew nothing of these checks, it is said. Mr. Skehan, when seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, declined either to confirm or deny this part of the story.

E. S. Mendels, the firm's attorney, said however: "It is true that two men got $30,000. Whether it was in the proportion of $15,000 each or not I cannot say. What is the use, any way, of besmirching a dead man? All of us make mistakes in our lives, and Bernheim was a good fellow."

Mr. Mendels evaded questions as to further payments of the firm's money by Mr. Bernheim. "It has been said that additional sums, amounting to $110,000 in all, were paid out by Mr. Bernheim in this way," he said. "That is not true; $110,000 is not the figure."

What the figure was Mr. Mendels absolutely declined to say.

"The settlement," he added, "of the affairs of Abram C. Bernheim's estate, and of Skehan & Bernheim, of which James B. Skehan is the surviving partner, is proceeding in due course. The matter is now in the hands of their attorney, and until these matters are absolutely settled it is not practicable to discuss further the liabilities of his estate. The accounts are in course of adjustment, and the liabilities regarding the contracts and otherwise have been assumed and taken over by the firm of J. B. Skehan & Co."

E. E. McColl of the law firm of McColl & Arnold, was even more loath to sueak than Mr. Skehan, whose attorney he is.

"The man is dead," he said. "I wish to say nothing. Had I known you were a reporter I would not have seen you at all. We do not want the newspapers to try our case before it gets into the courts. I am astonished that you should have learned anything about it. As for my client, Mr. Skehan, he is, of course, perfectly upright in this matter, and has been so all along. No shadow of suspicion can rest upon him, even if his former partner did make a mistake. But I really cannot say any more about it."

"Is $110,000 too high a figure to place on Mr. Bernheim's liability to the firm?" asked the reporter.

Mr. McColl would not answer for some time, and then said:

"Well, I cannot deny the story, but neither can I give you any information. My mouth is closed absolutely."

Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer who, as attorney for Lazarus Levi, obtained the order of Justice Barrett appointing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee, also declined to say anything.

"It will come out in due time," he said, "before the courts. But no one can tell you anything now."

Abram C. Bernheim was a son of Charles L. Bernheim, who was in the clothing business at 8 and 12 West Third Street. It is looked upon as an extremely significant fact that in September last, less than two months after the death of Abram C. Bernheim, the clothing house of Bernheim, Bauer & Co. failed, and compromised at 40 cents on the dollar. At a meeting of creditors the experts who had examined the books said the house should have stopped business three years ago. The firm undertook to pay off its bank and merchandise creditors by borrowing money from relatives and friends. The firm lost $150,000 in a concern here, and $130,000 in an electric light plant in this city.

Charles L. Bernheim lives at 12 East Sixty-fifth Street, just opposite Lazarus Levi's house. He would say nothing last night about the rumors anent his son's estate, nor would he answer any questions as to whether his son had ever helped his tottering clothing house with financial assistance.

Gans & Co., clothiers at 279 to 283 Broadway, were involved in the failure of Bernheim, Bauer & Co. Many of their notes were indorsed by Charles L. Bernheim, and only yesterday the Chatham National Bank obtained an attachment against them for $24,584 in notes thus indorsed.

Mr. Gans married a daughter of Charles L. Bernheim.

Abram C. Bernheim was a man little suspected of business irregularities, much less of actual defalcations. He was born in 1866, and was graduated from Columbia College in the Schools of Law and Political Science. In the Committee of Seventy his fearless speeches and devotion to the work of the committee, and his open opposition to affairs political that he believed to be corrupt, gave him a prestige which no one grudged him. He was an earnest worker in the Tenement House Building Company and the University Settlement.

FOUND A BRICK, NOT MONEY

Detectives Trying to Find What Became of Valuable Contents of an Express Package.

Adams Express Company and the Standard National Bank, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street, have sent out detectives to try to discover who substituted a brick for a box containing $950, intended to pay the hands at the Pultz & Waterbury Paper Bag Company, at Plantsville, Conn., last week's wages.

The bank clerk who took the box to the express office said nothing there to indicate that it contained money and he accepted for it a receipt for a package weighing six pounds, contents and value not stated.

It was said at the bank yesterday that money had previously been safely shipped in this way. The express company claims exemption from any liability other than for a six-pound package. The brick weighed four pounds. It is thought that the bank must stand the loss alone, although all possible assistance will be given in trying to trace the theft.

CUT A HALF MILLION DOLLARS

The Duke of Marlborough Visits the Treasury in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Duke of Marlborough, accompanied by his friend and cousin, Ivor O. Guest, spent a few hours sightseeing this morning. They visited the Treasury, where they were taken in tow by Treasurer Morgan. In the redemption division, where he was shown the process of redeeming and destroying the mutilated currency, the Duke was allowed to use the knife and cut in two $500,000.

Secretary Carlisle informed the Duke that he was present at the marriage of his father, the elder Marlborough, to his mother, Mrs. Hammersley, in New-York. The name "Marlborough," in a broad, irregular scrawl, is left on Treasurer Morgan's register as a reminder of the visit.

All the people of the British Embassy are out of town, hence the Duke did not go there, nor did he receive any cards from the British representatives at Washington. The Duke and his companion left the city this afternoon for Lexington, Ky., over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Panther Hunt in New-Jersey.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Oct. 9.—The wild gorilla that was reported to have been seen recently in the woods and avenues of the Great Hartshorne Park, at the Navesink Highlands, from which men, women, and children and horses fled in dismay, was not a gorilla at all, but simply a big panther that escaped from a circus near Keyport several months ago.

A hunting party was organized to-day, and they will endeavor to capture the beast or kill him.

Mrs. Deacon's Sudden Death.

Mrs. Mary Deacon of Elmira, N. Y., who was on a visit to her son, Richard H. Deacon, at 505 Henry Street, Brooklyn, died at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Hicks Street yesterday afternoon. She was sixty-five years old.

Mrs. Deacon arrived in Brooklyn on Thursday last, and it is believed that she died from heart disease. The body will be taken to Elmira to-day.

Diphtheria Closes Public Schools.

GREENVILLE, Ill., Oct. 9.—The Board of Health has issued a proclamation closing the public schools and prohibiting children from appearing on the streets and where public exhibitions are held, on account of diphtheria.

Several deaths have resulted from the disease, and it is spreading with alarming rapidity.

TAMMANY TICKET NAMED

Smyth, Truax, and MacLean for the Supreme Court.

PURROY AGAIN FOR COUNTY CLERK

Newburger and McMahon Get the Nominations for the Court of General Sessions.

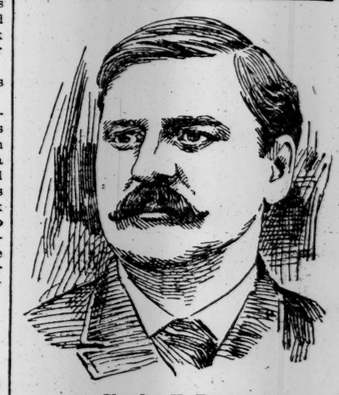
LOCAL OPTION ON SUNDAY OPENING

Slate as Planned Goes Through—The German-American End—Proceedings of the Convention.

For County Clerk—HENRY D. PURROY.
For Register—WILLIAM SOHMER.
For Justices of the Supreme Court—CHARLES H. TRUAX, CHARLES F. MACLEAN, and FREDERICK SMYTH.
For Judges of the Court of General Sessions—JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER and MARTIN T. McMAHON.
For Justices of the City Court—ROBERT A. VAN WYCK and JOHN P. SCHUCHMAN, for the full terms, and EDWARD F. O'DWYER for the two-year term.

This is Tammany's ticket. It was put in the field last night at the biggest City and County Convention, in point of attendance, that has been held in the Wigwam in recent years. It is precisely the same ticket that was forecast yesterday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Personal liberty and self-government were the themes of all the speeches. Direct charges were made that the State Democracy had secured the three places on the union ticket by promising to run opposition candidates to Tammany in the various legislative districts, thereby aiding in the election of Republicans.

The ticket was made up by the leaders under the supervision of Richard Croker, who has been consulted on all the important steps leading to last night's results. Mr. Croker did not appear at the convention.



Charles H. Truax.
Nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court by Tammany Hall.

Neither did ex-Mayor Grant. Neither did ex-Mayor Gilroy, who, it was said, went to Far Rockaway in the afternoon. Ex-Corporation Counsel Clark was also on the absent list.

The make-up of the ticket indicates pretty clearly the causes that led to its selection. Ex-Police Commissioner Charles F. MacLean was named at the request of the German-Americans, who propose to support the Tammany ticket. He is Sheriff Tamsen's counsel, and is also the counsel of Oswald Ottendorfer. This nomination is part of the arrangement between Tammany and the German-Americans. This arrangement also involves certain patronage to be distributed to the German-Americans in case of success at the polls. One of the offices to go to them is said to be that of Deputy Register, a place which may be abolished by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Accounts.

The nominations of Messrs. Truax and Smyth were agreed upon long ago, as were also the renomination of Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court.

Judge Joseph E. Newburger got one of the General Sessions nominations as the result of an arrangement whereby John P.

Robert A. Van Wyck.
Named for Justice of the City Court by Tammany Hall.

Schuchman got on the ticket for Judge Newburger's place in the City Court. Ex-Register John Reilly, who is behind Mr. Schuchman, and

which resulted in the selection of Edward F. O'Dwyer for the City Court. He is a clean-cut young lawyer, who came into the Democratic Party in 1888 on the tariff issue, and who was one of the leaders in this city in the fight against the income tax. Mr. O'Dwyer is Vice President of the Democratic Club of the City of New-York. Mr. MacLean is the only concession made to the German-American Reform Union on the ticket.

The excise question dominates the platform, which was said to have had the approval of the German-American Reform Union, and to have been inspected and approved by Mr. Ottendorfer. The United Societies for Liberal Laws sent a communication asking that the platform declare for Sunday opening of saloons within restricted hours. This was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which reported that it thought the point sufficiently covered in the platform.

There was the usual amount of enthusiasm. Mr. MacLean's name was received with less fervor than the others. Ex-Recorder Smyth's and Henry D. Purroy's names were cheered more loudly than those of any other nominees.

The expected demonstration over Postmaster Charles W. Dayton for Supreme Court Justice was not made. Word had been received that the letter carriers and others were going to pack the galleries and try to stampede the convention. For this reason, probably, a careful guard was kept on the door. Even those who had tickets had to be vouched for, because it was reported that an unauthorized ticket had been issued. Wiskinskie Daniel M. Donegan,

Joseph Newburger.
Named for Judge of the Court of General Sessions by Tammany Hall.

with half a dozen policemen, managed the door. Hundreds of people could not squeeze their way into the hall. Those of Mr. Dayton's adherents who did get in passed the word along that they were to be quiet and make no demonstration. Mr. Dayton's name was not presented to the convention, but he got nine votes in the Executive Committee.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee was held at 4:30 o'clock. James J. Martin presided. The districts were called on to make nominations. In addition to the slate nominations, Andrew J. White of the Thirty-first Assembly District presented Mr. Dayton's name for the Supreme Court. Lawrence Delmour presented Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre's name for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and Thomas J. Dunn presented the name of Jacob Marks for Judge of the City Court.

All nominations were then referred to a sub-committee on nominations made up of John C. Sheehan, Chairman, James J. Martin, Patrick Sheehan, Augustus W. Peters, Michael C. Murphy, William E. Stillings, Daniel F. McMahon, and Thomas P. Keating.

The resolutions, which were the joint effort of Col. George B. McClellan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, T. C. T. Crain; District Attorney Fellows, and Thomas F. Grady, were read to the Executive Committee and amended in but one particular.

Henry D. Purroy offered the "fair-trial" plank, and it was unanimously adopted. An adjournment was then taken until 6:30. Meanwhile, the Nominating Committee met and agreed upon the ticket. When the Executive Committee reconvened it made its report.

Andrew J. White moved that Mr. Dayton's name be substituted for Mr. Truax's. A vote was taken on this. The Sixth District, where Timothy D. Sullivan is leader; the Seventh District, where James W. Boyle is leader; the Fifth, where Bernard F. Martin is leader, and the Thirty-first, where Police Justice Welde is leader and Mr. White is associate leader, each gave its two votes to Mr. Dayton. Edward Bell, associate leader of the Twentieth District, also gave his vote to Mr. Dayton, who thus got nine votes out of the seventy. The ticket agreed upon was then put through unanimously, and then came the formality of the convention in the great hall up stairs.

Within five minutes after the doors were thrown open the big hall was densely jammed with delegates and spectators. The crowd reached up and down Fourteenth Street in front of the Wigwam. The seating capacity of the hall was wholly inade-

William Sohmer,
Tammany Hall Candidate for Register.

quate. The platform was swept clear of chairs within two minutes after the rush began. Chairs were grabbed away from the reporters' table, and every available inch of space in aisles, boxes, and galleries was pre-empted.

James J. Martin, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and named Congressman William Sulzer as temporary Chairman; John B. McGoldrick, Jacob Marks, E. J. Bradley, Patrick Whitney and Willis Holly as temporary Secretaries. Mr. Martin appointed Amos J. Cummings and Senator T. C. O'Sullivan to escort Mr. Sulzer to the chair. He was warmly received, and made a good machine presiding officer. He has a fondness for titles, and in recognizing men who had been officeholders, he spoke of them as Commissioners, Judges, &c.

William Sulzer's Speech.

In opening the convention, Mr. Sulzer said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Accept my sincere thanks for the distinguished honor you confer on me. To preside over the deliberations of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, represented in convention assembled, is a distinction that any Democrat may be justly proud of.

When we contemplate what our opponents have done, the peculiar kind of ticket they have nominated or agreed to, and the conferences and occurrences, the bargains and sales and swaps of the last few days, we can truthfully say without fear of successful contradiction that we are, as we claim to be, the only true, the only loyal, the only regular, and the only consistent Democratic organization in the City and County of New-York. Let us demonstrate this to-night by nominating a straight Democratic ticket of unexceptionable candidates.

We have assembled here to nominate a ticket and to adopt a platform of our policies and principles. The eyes of the oppressed people of the city are looking to us. Let us nominate a ticket to-night that every Democrat can vote for; that will meet the expectations of the plain people; that will command their approval and their support—a ticket whose every name will be a badge of eminent fitness, a bond for true worth and character, and a guarantee for integrity and the honest, industrious, and conscientious performance of official duty.

Let us be true to our people, and it will follow, like the night the day, the people will be true to us.

We have a Democratic State ticket composed of well-known candidates against whom not a word of fault, of censure, or of criticism can be said, except that they are Democrats. We have one of the best State platforms of principles ever enunciated—a platform which sums up the great

William Sohmer,
Tammany Hall Candidate for Register.

quate. The platform was swept clear of chairs within two minutes after the rush began. Chairs were grabbed away from the reporters' table, and every available inch of space in aisles, boxes, and galleries was pre-empted.

James J. Martin, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and named Congressman William Sulzer as temporary Chairman; John B. McGoldrick, Jacob Marks, E. J. Bradley, Patrick Whitney and Willis Holly as temporary Secretaries. Mr. Martin appointed Amos J. Cummings and Senator T. C. O'Sullivan to escort Mr. Sulzer to the chair. He was warmly received, and made a good machine presiding officer. He has a fondness for titles, and in recognizing men who had been officeholders, he spoke of them as Commissioners, Judges, &c.

William Sulzer's Speech.

In opening the convention, Mr. Sulzer said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Accept my sincere thanks for the distinguished honor you confer on me. To preside over the deliberations of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, represented in convention assembled, is a distinction that any Democrat may be justly proud of.

When we contemplate what our opponents have done, the peculiar kind of ticket they have nominated or agreed to, and the conferences and occurrences, the bargains and sales and swaps of the last few days, we can truthfully say without fear of successful contradiction that we are, as we claim to be, the only true, the only loyal, the only regular, and the only consistent Democratic organization in the City and County of New-York. Let us demonstrate this to-night by nominating a straight Democratic ticket of unexceptionable candidates.

We have assembled here to nominate a ticket and to adopt a platform of our policies and principles. The eyes of the oppressed people of the city are looking to us. Let us nominate a ticket to-night that every Democrat can vote for; that will meet the expectations of the plain people; that will command their approval and their support—a ticket whose every name will be a badge of eminent fitness, a bond for true worth and character, and a guarantee for integrity and the honest, industrious, and conscientious performance of official duty.

Let us be true to our people, and it will follow, like the night the day, the people will be true to us.

We have a Democratic State ticket composed of well-known candidates against whom not a word of fault, of censure, or of criticism can be said, except that they are Democrats. We have one of the best State platforms of principles ever enunciated—a platform which sums up the great and essential principles of Democracy in epigrammatic sentences, so simple and so true that every one should become a proverb in this campaign. Let us in our platform to-night enthusiastically ratify the Democratic State nominations, and heartily and sincerely indorse the Democratic State platform.

But this will not end our work, or conclude our duties. We must nominate a local ticket. Let it be the best that can be named. We must also adopt a local platform of our own. Let us make it broad enough and liberal enough for every Democrat to stand on. A platform without race, without creed, without bigotry, and without a taint of Puritanism, or Rooseveltism either, Jeffersonian in spirit, and in its simplicity and directness appealing directly to the masses on the vital issue of the hour in the metropolis—that of personal liberty, and the right of the majority to govern themselves in this great cosmopolitan city. On the excise question or question of personal liberty, which is the all-important question of the hour, and which evershadows every other question, let us take an advanced position. Let us speak plainly and in no mistaken terms. The people are aroused, and they will not be fooled. We should, in my judgment, pledge them immediate relief, so soon as the Legislature convenes. If we do, I have no fear of the result. We will sweep the city like a whirlwind, and roll up from 50,000 to 75,000 majority.

On the Defeat Last Year.

Last year we went down in defeat because our opponents hoodwinked and humbugged the people. They cannot do it again this year. The people's hope for relief from oppression is in Democratic victory, and the greater you make that victory, the more accentuated it is by reason of Democratic majority, the quicker will come the relaxation of the present enforcement of obsolete and obnoxious provisions of law, and the speedier and more immediate will be legislative action looking to their repeal or modification. Let us then bravely, fearlessly, and courageously meet the issue, confident that the common sense and intelligence of our citizens will be asserted, and once for all conclusively prove that we live in the greatest city on the Western Hemisphere and not on an amateur cowboy's ranch in the wilderness of Idaho or in a borough town in Warner Miller's district.

The Republicans have made this issue for us, and they have taken great delight in forcing it on us. In their State platform they solemnly sanction it and declare they are in favor of maintaining these laws. This was done to catch the hayseed vote. In their city platform they heartily reaffirm it in one paragraph and then religiously repudiate it is the next. This was done to catch the unwary city voter. Now you see it and now you don't. What aspectacle of inconsistency, chicanery, duplicity, and deception! A pettifogging police court puller-in would not do what they have done. Whom do they imagine they are deceiving—the people or themselves? The people will answer on election day.

We have important work to do here to-night, and I will not detain you by a discussion of the many issues in this campaign, both city and State. These issues will be presented to you by eloquent speakers in every election district in the State from now to election day.

Let harmony and true Democracy prevail in our deliberations and in our actions, and let our watchword be, and our answer to the challenge of our opponents, the immortal words of the first American: "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

Alderman John T. Oakley, T. C. T. Crain, and Col. George B. McClellan offered the resolutions that provided for credentials and Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions.

The communication from the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws was read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. A recess was then taken to allow the committees to go through the formality of preparing their reports. This lasted nearly half an hour. When the convention reconvened the Committee on Permanent Organization, through its Chairman, Charles F. Allen, reported, making the temporary officers permanent, and named a list of honorary Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and then all was ready for the cut-and-dried business of the convention.

It had been planned to have Col. Fellows present the platform, but he did not put in an appearance, and Col. George B. McClellan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was recognized by Chairman Sulzer.

The Platform Presented.

Congressman McClellan was enthusiastically received, and he read the platform so well that every man in the hall could hear each word. The reference to King George III. having chartered the Chamber of Commerce struck the audience as very funny. The excise plank was warmly applauded. The mention of President Cleveland's name was met with hearty cheers. Col. McClellan moved the adoption of the platform, and it was carried unanimously.

The Democracy of the City and County of New-York, assembled in county convention, in Tammany Hall, reaffirms its belief in the principles set forth in the platform of the National Democracy in 1892 and in that of the Democratic State Convention recently held at Syracuse.

We cordially indorse the Administration of President Cleveland as conservative, dignified, capable, and just, and we approve of the wise legislation of a Democratic Congress in the repeal of the vicious laws passed by the Republican party, under the operation of which our finances were imperilled and our commercial and industrial pursuits seriously injured, and we find in our reviving industries the highest expression of the beneficent results which have attended the action of a Democratic President supported by a Democratic Congress.

We recognize the high character and thorough equipment for the various offices for which they were designated of the candidates of the Democratic Party nominated in the State Convention at Syracuse, and we pledge to them the hearty and enthusiastic support of the Democracy of New-York County.

In the pending campaign the great central issue to be determined by the people is their capacity for self-government; whether the plain people of the metropolis can be trusted in this as in every other community of the State to pursue the usual and recognized political methods in the nomination and election of those who are to be their official servants, or whether that duty should be dictated by the Chamber of Commerce, an exclusive association chartered by King George III. of England for the purposes of trade alone, but now assuming to arbitrarily regulate our political conditions and always performing this function in the sole interests of the opponents of the Democratic Party.

We insist upon full recognition of every right and privilege of every element, even to the humblest, that goes to make up the political power of a community such as ours.

We commend to the careful attention of the voters of New-York the extraordinary and pitiful spectacle presented in the action of the Republican County Convention, which, after many days of barter and bargaining, on the 7th inst. concluded its labors, with the presentation of a hybrid ticket and a deceitful declaration of policy. Its so-called platform begins with a hearty approval of the pledge of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga to maintain certain laws which, we believe, an aroused and widespread public sentiment demands shall be materially modified, thus committing the Republican Party in this State, if language has any meaning and the promises and pledges of a platform, any binding force, to the preservation and continuation of these laws as they now exist. But the same platform of the Republicans of New-York County further affirms in distinct language that it repudiates this pledge made at Saratoga, and that if intrusted with power they will radically change laws now upon the statute books which they there pledged themselves to maintain. Such an attitude is an open declaration that their platform, like their bargaining for candidates, had for its object solely the catching of votes, and that to accomplishe this end its repudiation of principles was justifiable. We point to this as evidence of the hypocrisy of the party, and as warranting the assertion that any organization of men which will resort to such shifty expedients to deceive voters before election will not hesitate to betray confidence and violate pledges whenever placed in political control.

Condemns "the Shameless Barter."

It may not be inappropriate to add that this attitude of the Republican Party of the County of New-York was forced upon them by their so-called Democratic allies, who would not consent to deal with respect to candidates except upon a pretended repudiation of the Republican platform of Saratoga, so that they might to some degree stand excused for the alliances contemplated not only in the county but in the several legislative districts.

We unqualifiedly condemn the shameless barter entered into between the Republicans and the disloyal Democrats associated with them, under the terms of which and as the price for the naming of three candidates on the county ticket candidates for legislative offices are to be nominated in the several Senate and Assembly districts by such Democratic faction, not with any hope of success, but simply to divide the Democratic vote and thus assure Republican supremacy in the Legislature, and the consequent defeat of any attempted relief from oppressive laws.

We denounce as not compatible with the honest and efficient administration of the affairs of this great city the alliance of hostile and warring factions, differing widely in political belief and coming together with no purpose but to obtain possession of office. The present conduct of city affairs in this metropolis must serve as an object lesson to all citizens who purpose exercising the right of suffrage at the ensuing election. It would be far transcending the decorous limitations which should be observed in a platform to set forth the epithets which have been employed to denounce the present administration of New-York City by practically each one of the factions which less than a year ago placed it in power. Suffice it to call attention to the fact that no convention yet held in the County of New-York has been bold enough to indorse it or refer to it as efficient or satisfactory. We leave it to the criticism of those who were but yesterday its friends.

Plank on the Excise.

We favor the enforcement of law, but protest against and denounce the discrimination that has been made between the rich and poor in the severe, oppressive, and unintelligent exercise of power by the Police Board of this city.

We condemn the employment of spies, furnished with money to induce others to commit violations of the law, as savoring too much of the despotic methods of countries whose governments deal with their people as subjects, not free citizens.

Every citizen whose life or liberty is in question is entitled to a fair trial in accordance with law, and we protest against any prearranged sentence, and against any effort upon the part of courts of justice to terrorize citizens from the exercise of all their rights and privileges.

The Democratic Party now is, as it has ever been, strictly in favor of a respectful observance of Sunday, by abstaining on that day from all save necessary employment, and yet, mindful of the right of every citizen to the enjoyment or worship, comfort, and recreation according to his own conscience and wishes, as far as compatible with a due regard to the beliefs and desires of others, it favors the immediate enactment by the next Legislature of a modification of the present oppressive excise laws, and in addition promises to propose to and endeavor to obtain from the coming Legislature a law which will enable this community to determine for itself, by popular vote, whether the sale of food, beverages, and all necessaries shall be permitted on the first day of the week during certain prescribed hours, and in a manner so restricted as not to interfere with religious observances.

Upon the pledges herein made, and with the candidates presented by this convention, we confidently appeal to the voters of the City of New-York for their support at the ensuing election.

Ready for Nominations.

John C. Sheehan, who sat in about the same seat formerly occupied by Richard Croker, offered the resolution usually offered by Richard Croker, that to proceed to nominations. The Supreme Court Justices were taken up first. This was regarded as the ticklish point in the convention, for if any protest was to be heard from Mr. Dayton's admirers it would be heard while the Justices were being nominated. There was no disturbance, however. There were a few cries of "Dayton," "Dayton," in the gallery, and one voice was lifted to say, when Mr. Truax was put in nomination: "Why don't you give us something new?"

John A. Deady put Mr. Truax in nomination. He extolled his merits as a Judge, and said that he was more than the peer of any man nominated by the Republicans. Ex-Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain, seconded the nomination, in a neatly turned speech. Mr. Truax was nominated by acclamation.

Civil Justice Gorman put Charles F. MacLean in nomination. When he mistakenly referred to MacLean as having been first named as Police Commissioner by "that idol of the Democracy, Hugh J. Grant," there was great cheering for the ex-Mayor. Assistant District Attorney Osborn, seconded Mr. MacLean's nomination. The crowd was so dense that neither of these speakers could get to the platform, and they spoke standing on their chairs.

Mr. MacLean's nomination was made by acclamation. A few voices cried "No! No!" but Mr. Sulzer declared it unanimous. There was no enthusiasm about it.

Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks placed ex-Recorder Smyth in nomination. He likened Mr. Smyth to Mr. Gladstone. He said the issues were personal liberty and home rule, and that Mr. Smyth was the Grand Old Man of the Democratic Party. Col. E. T. Tallaferro seconded Mr. Smyth's nomination, and called him the "noblest Roman of them all."

Ex-Police Justice Martin moved that the nomination of Mr. Smyth be made by acclamation. This was done with great enthusiasm.

For General Sessions Judges.

W. S. Lawton nominated Martin T. McMahon for Judge of the Court of General Sessions. The nomination was seconded by George W. Gibbons in a brief speech, denouncing "fake reform." A little commotion occurred at this point in the back

Henry D. Purroy.
Renominated for County Clerk by Tammany Hall.

of the hall, which was quieted by Mr. Sulzer's recognizing General Sessions Clerk McDonald, who also seconded Gen. McMahon as a loyal soldier and Grand Army man. The nomination was made unanimous.

For the second place on the General Sessions bench Joseph E. Newburger was nominated by M. Warley Platzek in a brief speech, in which he took occasion to refer to the Eleventh Ward as not only the "land of Canaan, but the land of Keenan." Wauhope Lynn was introduced as the seconder of Mr. Newburger, and no dissenting voice was heard when the question was put.

Nominations for Justices of the City Court were next in order, and Victor J. Dowling was introduced. His candidate, Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, was enthusiastically applauded. The nomination of Judge Van Wyck was seconded by Edgar L. Ryder, and was unanimously adopted. The next speaker was Alderman John T. Oakley, who declared that his candidate had never held office, but well deserved it. His nomination of John P. Schuchman was well received, but the gathering hardly seemed as familiar with his name as with the others. Morris B. Blumenthal made the speech seconding Mr. Schuchman, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Nomination of Mr. O'Dwyer.

When Louis H. Hahlo reached the name of Edward F. O'Dwyer, the enthusiasm reached the highest pitch it had yet touched. Congressman J. J. Walsh seconded Mr. O'Dwyer's nomination, and alluded to his honorable record as an Alderman. As in the other cases, the nomination was made unanimous.

By this time most of the crowd were ready to go home, but they stood in the aisles to hear the speech of Senator Charles L. Guy, who on his way to the platform was loudly cheered, and the cheering was increased when he nominated Henry D. Purroy as County Clerk. The nomination was seconded by William B. Ellison in a brief speech and carried.

When Samuel J. Foley began his nominating speech for William Sohmer, as Register, two-thirds of the persons in the hall had left. Mr. Foley took occasion to refer to Mr. Sohmer as a man who would conduct the Register's office so that no accusations by any Commissioners could be made against it, but hastened to add: "I do not believe they can find anything now."

The next business was the appointment of a committee of five to fill any vacancies which might occur in the ticket, and J. J. Martin, J. C. Sheehan, George B. McClellan, Edward Bell, and Charles Welde were appointed such a committee.

On motion of Victor Dowling, a committee of one from each Assembly district was appointed to notify the candidates, and a similar committee was appointed to arrange for a ratification meeting.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PORTLAND, Mich., Oct. 9.—Fire of incendiary origin at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed Webber's Bank, W. P. Culver's hardware store, McClelland's millinery store, and J. W. Higgs's, drugs and groceries. The losses on building and contents aggregate $23,000, with $20,000 insurance.

SARANAC, Mich., Oct. 9.—Fitzgibbon & Co.'s oar factory, and The Saranac Advertiser office were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $15,000; partly insured.

Regular Habit

Is brought about by Hood's Pills, which move the bowels easily, do not irritate or inflame the intestines. Be sure to get

Hood's Pills

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

"I have used Cleveland's Baking Powder exclusively for several years, because I have found it what it claims to be—pure and wholesome and uniformly satisfactory."

MRS. MARY J. LINCOLN, *Author Boston Cook Book.*

G. A. R. U. WITH TAMMANY

Continued from Page 1.

Senner pledged the others present not again to join with the Republican organization as the condition on which he would organize his two west-side districts in the Democratic interests. Now Dr. Senner had changed and the others were doing what he had pledged them to do.

Mr. Siedner said that the Germans did not want to be the tail of the State Democracy as they had been.

F. O. Dettmann said that Mayor Strong had made promises to the Germans before election which he had broken after his assumption of office. He finished by saying that as went the German-American Reform Union so went the election. The audience cheered this sentiment loudly.

When it came to the voting at 11:20 o'clock there were ten minutes of great confusion. The question to be decided was whether the voting should be done by districts or by the meeting in mass.

The mass vote method was decided upon, and Theodore Sutro's amendment was put to the meeting. It received 67 votes. When the negative was put the remainder of those in the hall—at least 400—stood up. Dr. Anderson declared the amendment defeated amid great noise and cheering.

Mr. Grosse's resolutions were then carried by acclamation.

The leaders of the German-American Union spent yesterday afternoon in informal conferences between themselves and with some of the Tammany leaders with a view of preparing for the General Committee meeting in the evening.

ITS TERMS WITH TAMMANY

Assemblymen and Excise Plank Demanded by Sunday Law Societies.

The United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, through their Executive Committee, have decided to cast their lot in the coming campaign with Tammany Hall. The conditions of the alliance are that Tammany concede to the United Societies the naming of Assemblymen in the Second, Sixth, Tenth, and Thirty-fourth Districts, and the acceptance by the Tammany County Convention of the excise platform of the societies.

The candidates named by the Executive Committee of the societies were Jacob Mittnacht, in the Sixth; Otto Kempner, in the Tenth, and Herman Sulzer, in the Thirty-fourth District. The candidate in the Second District has not yet been named.

This conclusion was reached at a private meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. The meeting was called to order by Dr. John Friedrich. It was held behind closed doors. Those present indulged in quite an amount of speechmaking. Otto Kempner spoke at length, showing the causes that led up to rigid enforcement of the Sunday excise law, the adoption of the cold water and American Sabbath plank by the Republican State Convention, and the local option plank adopted by the Republican County Convention.

He argued that it was very evident that the German voters were not to expect anything at the hands of the Republican Party. Naturally, he said, they looked to Tammany Hall to help them in their fight against the present law.

Herman Sulzer spoke at length in the same vein, and was followed by Dr. John Friedrich and Henry Nichol, who urged upon the committee the necessity of aiding Tammany this year, provided the latter organization will give its assurance that its legislative candidates will pledge themselves to support a liberal Sunday law.

The committee decided to aid Tammany, provided the United Societies are accorded the Assemblymen in the Second, Sixth, Tenth, and Thirty-fourth Districts, and that the Liberal Societies' nominees are indorsed and supported by Tammany. The nominations were then made for Assembly. It was announced that in order to secure the Assembly nomination of the United Societies in the Tenth District, Otto Kempner withdrew from the Senatorial fight in the Eleventh District. He had been nominated for Senator in that district by the Liberal Sunday League, a branch of the United Societies. The following resolution, in regard to Mr. Kempner's withdrawal was adopted:

Whereas, Mr. Otto Kempner has been nominated for Senator by the Liberal Sunday League, in the Eleventh Senate District, where his success as an independent candidate may be in doubt; and,

Whereas, It is the sense of this committee that Mr. Kempner's presence in either branch of the Legislature is of vital importance to our movement, as he has been its energetic and distinguished advocate, and has rendered it inestimable service as Chairman of our Committee on Agitation; and,

Whereas, We believe that on our nomination to the Assembly, indorsed by the regular Democratic organization, his election would be practically assured; therefore,

Resolved, That this Executive Committee of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws hereby nominates Mr. Otto Kempner for Assembly in the Tenth District, and recommends him to the support of all citizens, irrespective of party, who desire to have the cause of personal liberty upheld in the Legislature by a most worthy advocate.

The excise platform which the Tammany convention was asked to adopt is as follows:

Resolved, That we favor the immediate enactment by the Legislature of a modification of the present depressive excise laws, and the passage of a law granting reasonable hours of Sunday opening, under proper restrictions for all kinds of business necessary to the health and comfort of the community.

Dr. John Frederick, Herman Sulzer, Henry Nichols, George C. Engle, and William F. Grell were appointed a committee to attend at the Tammany County Convention.

MR. SULZER NOT NOMINATED.

Part of the Arrangement with Tammany Hall Failed.

That part of the arrangement between Tammany and the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, relating to the nomination of Herman Sulzer for the Assembly in the Thirty-fourth District, did not go through. He was stopped by the "below the Harlem" delegates, in the convention at a very stormy meeting. Jacob Seabold, the Tammany leader of the district, pleaded with the convention to nominate Mr. Sulzer, but the delegates from below the Harlem insisted on one of their own men. They had several candidates, including W. J. Ellis and Bernard Malone. On the toss of a coin it was decided that Mr. Malone should get their votes, and when the final ballot was taken, Malone got 32 votes and Sulzer 30.

The Chairman at first declared that Mr. Sulzer had been nominated. There was a tumult at this, and a recount showed that Malone was nominated. This was one case where an "order from headquarters" was not carried out. Mr. Sulzer went before the convention and said that he was just as well satisfied, and would heartily support the ticket.

Otto Kempner, in pursuance of the German arrangement, was unanimously nominated for the Assembly in the Tenth District. This takes him out of the Senatorial race in the Eleventh Senate District, where Timothy D. Sullivan is Tammany's candidate. Last year Mr. Kempner was one of Richard Croker's bitterest opponents.

Jacob A. Mittnacht was nominated by Tammany in the Sixth Assembly District. The plans for the Second Assembly District, where the Germans favored James Oliver, were not successful. Assemblyman Thomas J. Barry was renominated by Tammany. He is a saloon keeper.

From an Editorial in The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung This Morning.

The Friends of Reform and Tammany.

The position which the German-American Reform Union took last evening is undoubtedly significant of the position of the large majority of the local voters of German descent. That organization has undoubtedly given up its entire past and will evidently find it extremely difficult to fall back on its old programme. This programme was formed for the fighting of party machines and the separation of local politics from party politics. Every member of the union who voted yesterday to join Tammany must have said to himself that it is irreconcilable with the platform upon which he stood until then; that Tammany has not done the slightest thing to make its system appear in a milder light, and that the union undertakes a mighty responsibility in assisting Tammany in the recovery of its defeat of last year. If he has taken such a responsibility, nevertheless, then the cause must be of much weight.

What this cause is is obvious. The union conforms itself to the view of the German-American population, that the Sunday baiting is the most important subject. The bitter fight on this subject, and the ridiculing of the Germans on account of their views, have strengthened the opinions of the Germans to such an extent that with the most of them no other consideration can be of as much weight. To Puritanism not one inch is to be given, is the first condition of a happy existence as they look at it. What may follow Puritanism the German extracts from the history thereof; the unbearable circumscription of individual rights in spiritual and worldly matters. In view of such opinion, the consequences of the Sunday baiting, they declare that for Sunday beer they will sacrifice the good matter of City Government. * * * The Republican Party has committed the foolish error to approve of the Sunday baiting in the State Convention. The local Republican organization has modified this, but it stands under such influences as to make its declarations of little worth and make them appear somewhat doubtful. At any rate, that is the way the German-American Reform Union views the matter, and, therefore, between the candidates of that organization and those of Tammany it declared that the situation does not bespeak success for a third ticket.

It was to be taken in advance that the majority of Germans would in consequence favor the Tammany candidates, so much more as the Republican County Convention had selected its candidates from a number of church people who would not give the desired relief on the Sunday question.

Tammany will pay very little heed to the motives of those who bring it succor, and will misuse its triumph as it has in the past. The responsibilty which every voter takes for such a success is enormous, and we, for our part, would not like to contribute to it in advising our readers to vote the Tammany ticket. Every voter must settle that with his own conscience. We can only once more deprecate that a fanatical, irresponsible person like Roosevelt is placed in the position to be able to be absolutely careless of the fearful results which his works have wrought.

Sooner or later it will overcome him and the power that brought Roosevelt into office. Had the friends of reform aroused themselves in the last few months, they would not to-day be separated and standing helpless against Tammany.

SENATOR CANTOR WITHDRAWS

He Could Not Get the Tammany Nomination in the Twentieth Senatorial District—Assembly Candidates.

So bitter was the warfare over some of the Senatorial nominations by Tammany that Richard Croker was called on to interest himself actively to adjust matters.

He had a long talk with Lawrence Delmour yesterday over the trouble in the Twentieth Senate District, where he wanted Jacob A. Cantor nominated. He also saw Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District, who was biterly disgruntled because Senator Frank A. O'Donnell, who is very ill, was turned down to make room for Thomas F. Grady in the Fourteenth Senate District. Mr. Murphy was almost ready to resign from Tammany.

John C. Sheehan devoted much time yesterday to efforts to adjust matters in the Twentieth Senate District, where 101 ballots were taken on Tuesday night, and there was no choice between John Long, P. F. Ferrigan, and John J. Ryan. The convention in this district reconvened just before midnight last night.

After two ballots had been taken, in which Senator Cantor had been voted for, the Senator withdrew his name from the convention, and the Thirtieth Assembly District men went back to the support of John Long, who had previously withdrawn in favor of Cantor. Several additional ballots were taken, and the result of the contest remained the same as it was on Tuesday night.

Senator Cantor delivered a speech in which he declared he would support any candidate.

Assembly nominations were made by Tammany last night as follows:

District.	District.
2. Thomas J. Barry.	30. Daniel Cruise.
6. Jacob A. Mittnacht.	33. Louis Davidson.
8. Charles Smith.	34. Bernard Malone.
12. Jacob Schulam.	35. Arthur C. Betts.
21. Martin J. Connellan.	

Mr. Barry was a member of the last Assembly.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINEES.

The Conventions Were Generally Quiet Affairs.

Republican conventions in this city last night nominated candidates for the Assembly as follows:

Dist.	Dist.
1. James Conway.	19. Albert C. Wilson.
2. Richard Cahill.	23. Adolph Dumahaut.
3. Edward A. Brady.	24. J. Hessenger.
4. William J. Finn.	25. F. E. Murphy.
5. George Gregory.	26. J. F. Shmellicek.
6. George W. Wagner.	27. F. C. Laimbeer.
7. W. C. Baxter.	29. Samuel G. French.
8. Charles S. Adler.	29. Edward M. Lyman.
9. John D. Blackburn.	21. George C. Austin.
10. Joseph A. Hoffman.	22. Charles Steinberg.
11. Seth Wilkes.	30. Louis H. Bold.
12. Abraham A. Josephs.	31. H. T. Andrews.
13. Robert Miller.	32. S. H. Phillips.
15. Charles Van Horn.	34. Philip M. Reinhard.
17. Howard Wilson.	35. D. Matthewson.
18. [illegible]	

The conventions were generally quiet affairs. A contest was expected in the Twenty-fifth District, but it was avoided by the withdrawal of Robert B. Miller. There was, however, a fist fight between a delegate and a cigar dealer to whom he was indebted.

There was a warm contest in the Twenty-sixth District between the Alexander and Little factions, and the former won.

A regular meeting of the J. J. O'Brien Association was held last night at the club rooms, Grand and Forsyth Streets. The Executive Committee, with William T. O'Brien presiding, appointed a campaign committee of twenty-six, one from each election district.

At the regular meeting Charles Adler, the Republican Assembly candidate in the Eighth District, was indorsed.

State Democracy Candidates.

Assembly candidates were nominated by the State Democracy last night as follows:

District.	District.
2. Thomas J. Barray, (Junr.)	18. John J. Walsh.
4. Simon Taffe.	19. Yellott D. Dechert.
5. James W. Hooper.	21. George J. Vestner.
7. James Hourigan.	33. William Arlowe.
8. Jacob Levy.	35. William McBride.
9. Alvin Summers.	41. Charles Babcock.
11. Adolph Heinrich.	4. Harry L. Bridges.
13. Henry O'Donnel.	5. Thomas Martin.

Several conventions adjourned to meet to-night.

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE

Works wonders in curing torturing, disfiguring diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, and especially baby humours.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

MAJOR HINKLEY IN CHARGE

He Begins Active Work at Democratic State Headquarters.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE NAMED

John A. Mason Made Its Chairman —Outlook for Democratic Success Considered Bright.

Chairman James W. Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee was at headquarters, 37 Madison Avenue, last night, and from now until the close of the campaign will be there daily. Chairman Hinkley announced the Campaign Executive Committee. In addition to the seventeen names selected last night, this committee includes in its membership Chairman Hinkley, Secretary John Cunneen of Erie County, and Treasurer W. Caryl Ely of Niagara, who are ex-officio members. The others announced by Major Hinkley are:

DANIEL N. LOCKWOOD of Erie.
DANIEL TOMLINSON of Genesee.
GEORGE MAGEE of Steuben.
MATTHIAS ARNOT of Chemung.
D. F. VAN VLEET of Tompkins.
GRENVILLE KANE of Orange.
CORD MEYER of Queens.
JAMES McMAHON of Kings.
J. HAMPTON ROBB of New-York.
JOHN A. MASON of New-York.
JOHN R. ABNEY of New-York.
JOHN FOX of New-York.
Col. W. L. BROWN of New-York.
JACOB RUPPERT, Jr., of New-York.
JEFFERSON M. LEVY of New-York.
HENRY MURRAY of New-York.
JOHN SPELLMAN of New-York.

Chairman Hinkley has appointed John A. Mason Chairman of the Campaign Committee. He is the editor of The Harlem Reporter. The campaign work is to be begun at once, and promises to be lively. Senator Hill is expected to make a number of speeches, one or more of which will be in New-York City.

Chairman Hinkley, in discussing the opening of the campaign last night, took a very hopeful view of the situation.

"The Democratic Party in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn is firmly united in support of the splendid State ticket nominated at the Syracuse Convention," said Mr. Hinkley. "A public declaration to that effect has been made by the leaders and officers of the various Democratic organizations in both cities. Whatever differences there may be between those organizations, they are wholly confined to local nominations and local preferences. There is not the slightest tinge of disloyalty to the State ticket among the Democrats of New-York and Brooklyn. On the contrary, the leaders and their followers vie with each other in their assurances that they will do their utmost to give a large majority in New-York and Brooklyn for the State ticket.

"The rivalry between the various Democratic organizations in the two cities on local nominations will have the effect of bringing out a larger Democratic vote. The rivalry is all the greater this year on account of the high hopes entertained of Democratic success locally and throughout the State.

"Our friends in the other parts of the State may be encouraged by the assurance that the Democrats of New-York and Brooklyn will do their whole duty toward the State ticket and will give it an old-time majority. On the other hand, the Republicans in both cities are hopelessly demoralized on State issues and their State ticket

IS PROUD OF THE TICKET

Mr. Lauterbach Praises the Men in the Fusion Deal.

EXCISE PLANK JUST RIGHT HE THINKS

Simon Sterne Talks About the Fight Against Tammany and the Good Government Clubs' Recent Action.

There were few busier men in New-York City yesterday than Edward Lauterbach, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He was so busy with political conferences that he was unable to reach his office in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Building, until 5 o'clock. He found time, however, to read the editorial in THE NEW-YORK TIMES entitled "A Scratcher's Year."

Mr. Lauterbach was engaged with a number of the district leaders when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at his office last evening and asked him if he would not like to say something concerning the political situation. Mr. Lauterbach was of the opinion that he had been sufficiently conspicuous in the public eye during the last few days, and that it was "about time that some other fellow did the talking." Finally, however, he led the way into the office of his distinguished Democratic legal partner—ex-Gov. Hoadly of Ohio—and talked about the ticket and the existing situation as follows:

"The ticket that has been placed in nomination will bear the most careful scrutiny, to its advantage. I can recall no list of names presented for popular suffrage in this municipality that can compare with it.

"In THE NEW-YORK TIMES's editorial today it is called the Lauterbach progeny. If it be, I can be sincerely proud of the paternity.

Mr. Lauterbach Praises the Ticket.

"Beaman, Hall, and Isaacs are as three well-equipped lawyers as this great bar possesses—men especially qualified by training and proclivities for undertaking judicial functions. They are all Republicans, but I think every fair-minded man will concede that three Republicans out of twenty Judges will not be an unfair representation for that party on the bench. While earnest in their Republicanism, they are none of them bitter partisans, and I challenge any one to point out any inferiority in either candidate to any practicing lawyer at this bar.

"Allison needs no commendation. It will be conceded by every one that his record on the General Sessions bench has been characterized with a rare display of learning and research and a practical grasp truly remarkable.

"Mr. Fennel has the deserved confidence of the entire German community as a thorough lawyer, and he is perfectly familiar with the characteristics of the people who would appear as defendants in the General Sessions Court.

"Hamilton and Keating are known in the mercantile community, especially among contractors and builders, as men of the first rank, of good executive capacity, and thorough honesty.

"Both, popular and well equipped, has already rendered good service.

"O'Connell's integrity and ability are conceded on all sides.

"As to James W. Hawes, I know whereof I speak when I say that the credit for the most meritorious suggestions made to the late Constitutional Convention is his, and that he will honor the office as much as the office will honor him if he shall be elected.

"Why any of these names should be scratched, as THE NEW-YORK TIMES has suggested, is to me utterly incomprehensible.

Discusses the Excise Question.

"The attitude of the local Republican platform on the excise question is perfectly clear. The Miller plank of the State platform simply enunciates what every good citizen will concede—that there shall always exist law which shall differentiate the Sabbath from all other days in the interest of labor, morality, and religion. I have never yet seen the man who desires that Sunday shall be put upon the same plane as other days.

"The necessity for changes in the law are manifest. The readiest example is the unequal law as to barbers, the retention of which would be simply ridiculous. It is not repugnant to the Miller plank, but thoroughly in consonance with it, that laws which have been used for oppression, extortion, blackmail, and the collection of political assessments by Tammany Hall, should be repealed, and that in their stead such laws should be enacted as shall secure the proper observance of the Sabbath, and yet impose no undue restraint upon the individual.

"The details of these laws, it appears to me, will be very simple—securing an assimilation to the method which now prevails unlawfully in Brooklyn and Buffalo, and those which prevail in many of the most moral and well-regulated cities of the world.

"Surely, no one can object that the laws when passed shall be submitted to a referendum, and that they shall include as salient features some of the suggestions which I have made.

"It would be the most idle folly to give to Tammany Hall the task of correcting evils which it has itself wilfully created. When it was proposed two years ago to modify these Democratic laws, the Democratic platform was made to enunciate the proposition that no interference with them should take place.

"I believe that, in addition to the regulation of the Sunday traffic, the whole excise law should be reduced to a simple tax law, such as exists in Ohio, to every one's satisfaction, and that the whole license system should be repealed. This would do away with the favoritism and coercion of Excise Commissioners.

"Now, how can all this be brought about? Not by the election of a Democratic Legislature, but by the election of a Republican Legislature, in sympathy with a Republican Governor, whose reputation for liberality and fairness is as great as his experience and knowledge of the situation of affairs in this great metropolis. The election of a Democratic Legislature would defer things for at least three years; the election of a Republican Legislature will secure immediate change.

The Fight Against Tammany.

"The Republican Party here at its convention unanimously adopted an excise plank satisfactory to the most liberal-minded man in the community, and pledged the Senators and Assemblymen to be elected in this city to see that the promises thus contained in the platform are equitably and thoroughly performed.

"The necessity for the defeat of Tammany Hall is greater than ever, and if all that I have said in respect to the ability of the Republican Party to give relief on the Sunday and excise questions were not well founded, the necessity of a union looking to the extinction of Tammany would still be manifest.

"As to the Good Government fight, I believe the members of that organization to be actuated by theories honestly maintained and to which every concession has been made. If they are squeamish or finicky in their demands, I think the community will be able to govern itself without having undue concessions made them. As it is, the names of Beaman and Isaacs and Allison and Hawes appear on their ticket as well as on our own, and either of the four gentlemen will certify that his associates on our ticket are men eminently fit to be such associates and entirely trustworthy.

"I do not think that any citizen, especially any German citizen, who is not an ally of Tammany Hall will permit his love for recreation and enjoyment, which need not have been limited except for the vagaries of a Roosevelt, to subordinate his desire for clean and honest government.

"I am anxious, of course, that the great German newspaper should take the proper ground on this subject, as I believe it to be of great power among its readers. I do not believe that any large body of Germans will be misled by those who may control German-American organizations in their own selfish interests, or that the great rank and file of the German people will suffer themselves to be sold by any leaders to Tammany Hall, even for two or three or four nominations.

"I believe that the State Democracy will receive large accessions to its ranks from the Democrats who realize its great self-sacrifice in leaving the State Convention rather than pledge itself to any alliance with Tammany Hall.

"I am as confident of a great victory in November as I am that, despite preconceived prejudice in favor of a straight ticket, the great rank and file of the Republican citizens of this city have concluded that a union ticket was, under existing circumstances, most desirable, and have resolved to do their share manfully to secure its success."

The Views of Simon Sterne.

Not a whit less busy than Mr. Lauterbach and his associates of the Republican Party were ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild and his colleagues of the State Democracy. Numerous meetings of the leaders of that organization were held during the day, and at their close Simon Sterne, who presided at the State Democracy Convention on Monday night, and who is a member of the Committee of Fifty, discussed the situation from the point of view of the State Democracy.

"There is one duty incumbent upon the citizens of New-York at this election," said Mr. Sterne, "and that is to see to it that Tammany, by victory this year, shall not be encouraged to expect a recovery of its power in New-York. Such expectations of victory enormously increase its strength by getting the whole current of people turned toward it again who want to be on the winning side.

"Every other question is subordinate to that one main issue—whether the citizens of New-York are once more to be the slaves of an organization which has been guilty of every form of corruption and malversation and oppression, or whether they are to be free so to manage their muncipal affairs that gradually they may be emancipated from all forms of political party domination in such management.

"I deprecate as much as any of the members of the Executive Committee of the Good Government Clubs can do the methods which might be pursued to get together a ticket that will gain sufficient adhesion to voters to beat Tammany Hall. The influence of the City Club and the Good Government Clubs and all that preceded them has not been sufficient as yet to have created a municipal party independent of National politics to carry elections against this combination against good government and in favor of bad methods, known as Tammany Hall.

"Now, I am sorry personally that it is impossible for me to stand with my friends of the Good Government Clubs in this contest for what I consider sound principles and which they stand for, and that is that the municipal offices of the City of New-York should be filled by men who will not administer on the patronage plan to strengthen political and party organizations.

"If we were in a situation in which all political parties of the City of New-York were honest in their methods of administration, filled the offices with reasonably acceptable and safe men, but used those offices with the view of strengthening their various political organizations, why in such a condition of affairs a body of resolute men who recognize that system as dangerous in the end, unwholesome and absurd might persist in holding their banner of dissent, put forward their ticket, and fight for it until they should have become strong enough to elect their ticket by the general acquiescence and the sound sense of their principles, and the admiration of the class of men they select as distinguished from those who are selected by party organizations upon a somewnat lower plane.

His Idea of the Situation.

"But that is not our situation, and the gentlemen of the Good Government Clubs make the serious mistake of following a course of conduct which might be right under different circumstances, but which, under the conditions of peril which now practically surround us, may bring about a continuation of Tammany Hall and thus retard for a decade at least the progress of the reform which they themselves have at heart.

"They contend that they must be true to principle. But people look beyond a principle which they but dimly understand, having been brought up under totally different conditions from those which the Good Government Clubs desire to bring about. If they find that the Good Government men are making a fatal mistake in politics they will make a most illogical jump and conclude that the principles they stand for are not practical.

"I think, however, that the Good Government Clubs or their Executive Committee did perform a very substantial and valuable service to the citizens of New-York by their action down to yesterday in putting forward a ticket which raised very considerably the standard of the ticket that has been finally adopted by the State Democracy and the Republican Party. If they do not rest content with the performance of this important public service in one year their good work will be forgotten if, however good their intentions, they insist on interfering by standing between the contending forces of Tammany and the rest of the citizens, as the position they took last night must necessarily result in their drawing votes away from the union ticket and not from the Tammany ticket.

"The common enemy, which the citizens of New-York drove out in November last, is again beleaguering our city, with a view to its capture. Under these circumstances we can have no patience with schemes of sanitation for our city however sound, or with suggestions however beneficent in their ultimate result of reorganizing our scheme of government. We have got to use the instrumentalities that we have, to produce powder, shot, shell, and cannon to defend ourselves against sorties and drive off the common enemy.

"I have in my person been pursuing betterment schemes of government during my whole adult life. I am not only in sympathy with all good government principles, but have written and spoken for these principles for twenty dd years, but it is an absurdity in us and a disgrace to our civilization that we are the slaves of National political parties in our municipal administration. But there is a timeliness in all things, and it seems to me that this year, without the slightest sacrifice of principle, the Good Government Clubs and their Executive Committee should join hands with the only instrumentalities they can find by which success can be assured against the common enemy, instead of holding aloof and drawing from the union ticket a large number of votes, and thereby strengthen the chances of success of the Tammany ticket.

Compares Two of the Tickets.

"There is no such difference between the Good Government Clubs' ticket and that of the Republicans and the State Democracy as would justify any such revolt as that of the Good Government men. Not one word has been said, or can be said, against the character of any man on the combined ticket, and the shades of difference in capacity or gentleness of training between the individuals on these tickets are too trivial for serious consideration.

"As to the revolt against the interests of the citizens of New-York by the German organization and its apparent adhesion to Tammany, this seems too silly for belief. Pique and passion must have blinded them as to where their true interests lay. Tammany can safely make no promises of more liberal excise laws, for it cannot redeem its promises. The Republican Party is in control of the Assembly and Senate, and will have for two years control of the executive department of the Government. It may retain its control of both houses of the Legislature, and is, under the new apportionment of the State, sure to keep its control of one of the houses at the coming election. A new excise law must, therefore, come from the Legislature in which Tammany will have no power, even should it succeed in electing, by the aid of the Germans, a large proportion of the city delegation.

"Relief can only come from the present oppressive and ridiculous excise laws, born by an alliance of bigotry and corruption, and that corruption of Tammany Hall, from the Republican Party, and by legislative concessions made by it responsive to an honest, sturdy public opinion embodied in the platforms of both Republican county and State Democracy organizations.

"And this remedial legislation seems to me to be most unlikely of enactment if, by the spiteful combination of many of my fellow German-American citizens with Tammany Hall, that organization should again become the victor in the City of New-York.

"Many of the best citizens of New-York to-day are on the side of the Germans, and feel that the excise laws have been oppressively administered. But they will not use their influence to obtain wiser and better laws if they are made to feel that the German-American citizens place freedom of indulgence of innocent and convivial habits above honesty in municipal affairs, and are willing in the interest of such habits to sacrifice every other essential, valuable element of government."

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was just going to church when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at his house last night and asked him for an expression of opinion upon the political situation.

"The condition is so chaotic," replied Dr. Parkhurst, "that I have not made up my mind what to say. Viewing matters as I do now, if I were to express an opinion tonight, something might occur within the next day or two to cause me to recede from my position. Then I would be in an unpleasant predicament. Therefore, I have concluded to preserve silence.

"When the corn has ripened I shall be prepared to cut it. When the proper time arrives, and it will not be to-morrow, and possibly not for several days, I shall have something to say."

Dr. Parkhurst explained his absence from the meeting of the Committee of Fifty on Tuesday by saying:

"I was very busy yesterday preparing the address which I delivered in Brooklyn last night, and gave instructions to our servant to tell reporters who might call that I was engaged and could not see them; that I had nothing to say, anyway. She must have mistaken the messenger from the Committee of Fifty for a reporter. That's why I didn't receive the invitation, and that's how the committee got such an answer.

"Had I received the invitation, I would most assuredly have accepted. I would have gone fifty times, even though it would have interfered with my engagements in Brooklyn. I had a great deal to say to the committee, and was anxious to say it. It would have been discourteous for me to have refused to address the committee. It was all a mistake, for which I am exceedingly sorry."

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Fifty Committee to Raise Funds—Mr. Cutting Will Resign.

None of the members of the Committee of Fifty put in an appearance at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, but a meeting will be held either to-day or to-morrow for the purpose of raising a campaign fund to assist the fusion ticket. Some thousands of dollars have already been subscribed. The Finance Committee expects to raise a considerable sum.

Arrangements will also be made for holding several mass meetings during the campaign under the auspices of the Committee of Fifty, but otherwise the details of the campaign will be left in the hands of the Republican and State Democracy organizations.

Efforts were continued to induce the Good Government Clubs to abandon their own and support the fusion ticket, but without much avail. As a matter of fact, the Good Government Club members on the Committee of Fifty, consisting of R. Fulton Cutting, H. R. Kunhardt, J. W. Pryor, and L. J. Callanan are talking of sending in their resignations.

Mr. Cutting announced last night that he purposed so doing and he hoped that his colleagues would adopt a similar course.

James C. Carter, Joseph Laroque, and R. Fulton Cutting were yesterday added to the Campaign Committee of the Good Government Clubs.

WILL SUPPORT A STRAIGHT TICKET.

Muller Democrats of Staten Island Choose Their Candidates.

The regular, or Muller, Democrats of Richmond County held their County Convention last night, and nominated a straight ticket. Three men were placed before the convention to be nominated for Assembly. Gustave A. Barth of Middletown, George C. Trainter of Northfield, and Edward P. Doyle of Northfield were the men. Mr. Barth was nominated, receiving 99 votes. Trainter received 27, and Doyle 21.

Richard L. H. Finch was named for District Attorney, without a contest. Isaac A. Silvie was nominated for Coroner.

The Excise Commissioners, who are elected by the county at large, were nominated as follows: Andrew Featherston of Castleton, James J. Whitty of Southfield, Charles Walters, Jr., of Middletown, August E. R. Rolle of Westfield, and George C. Trainter of Northfield.

The Independent Democrats will either nominate a ticket or indorse the Republican nominations.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS

Assembly.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.—Otis H. Cutler, Republican.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Third District—James W. Husted, Republican.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.—Alexander J. Thomson, Democrat.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.—First District—J. Russell Parsons, Democrat.
Second District—Henry T. Nason, Republican.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—Third District—Joseph Bondy, Republican.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Second District—W. H. Shaw, Democrat.

SENECA COUNTY.—First District—Charles Bechtel, Republican.
Second District—Morton Cromwell, Republican.

MONROE COUNTY.—Second District—W. S. Woodruff, Democrat.
Third District—Edward M. Redmond, Democrat.
Fourth District—James Truesdell, Democrat.

Senate.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—Charles H. Wiltsie, Democrat.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE INDIANA

Representatives of Russia and Japan Will Be on Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The battleship Indiana will sail from Cramp's shipyard Saturday morning for her trial trip off the New-England coast. The Trial Board will consist of Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, President; Capt. Henry F. Picking, Chief Engineer Peter A. Rearick, Commander Washburn Maynard, Chief Engineer Robert W. Milligan, Lieut. Commander Seaton Schroeder, Lieut. Sidney A. Staunton, and Naval Constructors Joseph Feaster and Washington L. Capps. The usual number of engineer officers will also be aboard to take data of the workings of the machinery.

The Russian and Japanese Governments will be represented aboard by their naval attachés at Washington, Past Capt. Mortwargo and Commander N. Mityaok. Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, will represent the land arm of the service.

The Trial Board to-day made its inspection of the ship, but this was a mere formality, as the Indiana has been constructed under the direction of naval officers. Admiral Ramsey was also at the shipyard to-day, and went aboard the ship with the Trial Board.

West 14th St.
15789 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

SOME OF OUR PATTERNS TAKE SO WELL, THE CONTRACTS FOR THEM ARE FAST GETTING TO THEIR ENDS. IF YOU WANT A LARGE SELECTION AT THE OLD LOW PRICES, YOUR CHOICE MUST BE MADE SOON. OUR VELVETS AT THE OLD PRICE, WE STILL HAVE LARGE CONTRACTS FOR.

Furniture of finest quality at lowest prices.

Open Saturday Evening.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Fiatbush Av., near Fulton St.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS
Ivory Soap is like sugar, all grocers keep it, and nothing else takes its place.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

TICKET FOR STECKLERS

Nominating Committee Named at Their County Convention.

LIBERAL EXCISE LAWS DEMANDED

Julius Harburger May Be Candidate for County Clerk—Alfred Steckler Will Be Put Up for Supreme Court Justice.

The Independent County Organization, otherwise the Stecklers, decided at the County Convention held in Cooper Union last night to nominate a county ticket. A committee of thirty-five, including one member from each Assembly district, was appointed to attend to this matter.

It was rumored that Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger would be the candidate for County Clerk; Alexander Bremer, President of the Musical Protective Union, for Register, and Alfred Steckler for the Supreme Court.

The gas was turned low in Cooper Union until 8:15 o'clock, when enough men filed in to fill up the hall. The delegates brought a couple of noisy brass bands with them. They carried red lanterns and banners. "Personal Liberty" was their cry, and the keynote of every speaker. Before the proceedings began, the delegates showed their enthusiasm by cheering for the favorites.

Called to Order by Chairman Harvier.

After the German bands had played "The Washington Post March" about thirty times the meeting was called to order by Ernest Harvier, who introduced Alexander Bremer, the President of the Musical Protective Union, as Chairman.

Mr. Bremer told the delegates that they had conferred a great and unexpected honor on him in selecting him as their Chairman. He then gave a brief history of the Independent County Organization. He told how it had taken the initiative in the fight against Tammany Hall several years ago, and how it had helped elect the reform ticket last year. Since then fresh obstacles had sprung up and "personal liberty" was threatened. Then he praised Commissioner Harburger, whose name, he said, was a household word in this, the Empire City. Ex-Justice Alfred Steckler's name, he said, was not permitted to go on the fusion ticket because he stood for "personal liberty."

Tammany, he said, was the same old corrupt organization. He depreciated political bosses, whether their name was Croker, Smith, Platt, or Parkhurst.

The next speaker was ex-State Senator John J. Boyd, who filled in the time while the Committee on Resolutions pondered. Mr. Boyd told the audience that it was the most splendid appearing and intelligent body of men he had ever addressed in Cooper Union.

"I have more admiration for the action of the Republican State Convention than for that of the Democratic State Convention," he said. "The Democratic State platform on the excise question is an attempt to delude the people."

At this point a noisy man was ejected from the hall.

"The days of our friend, Mayor Strong," continued the speaker, when he could be heard, "will have passed away when you elect your friends pledged to 'personal liberty.'"

The Platform.

At the close of the ex-Senator's speech the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following platform:

The Independent County Organization, established in December, 1893, to combat and overthrow oppressive bossism in the management of New-York City's affairs, then under the corrupt and blackmailing rule of the leaders of Tammany Hall, is confronted this year with the alternative of assuming the blue-law oppressions of some representatives of the Republican Party in office or of restoring Tammany Hall to the power which it misused. This deplorable, unforeseen, and unnecessary condition was brought about through no act of the Independent County Organization or its members, and its leaders, while faithfully sustaining the hands of the Mayor, whom they materially aided in electing, protested against the revival of intolerant and unequal blue laws, relegated to the obscurity of public neglect, as contrary to the rights and privileges and conveniences of the great body of voters of this cosmopolitan city.

We do not believe in indorsing, on the one hand, Tammany Hall, or on the other, that spirit of proscriptive bigotry, which could alone after the revelations of a year ago make possible Tammany's return to office.

We are infavor of invoking the support of the voters of the city to a ticket not nominated by the grace or favor of the Tammany or of the Republican machine, but drawing its inspiration from the wishes of the voters who are opposed to both machines, and which will stand conspicuously for the rights of voters needlessly and shamefully invaded.

We believe that the question of personal liberty, which is at the foundation of all representative government demands not next year, or at some future or remote time, but now, a summary settlement of the Sunday question, so called.

We believe that the conditions are favorable this year for a settlement of this Sunday question by an overwhelming majority of the voters of the city. No National issues such as will come up for settlement a year hence separate the voters this year. A Legislature of both branches is to be chosen next month, and there will not be a similar election until 1898.

To the Legislature the people of this city must look, subject to the conditions established by the amended Constitution, for the relief from unequal and oppressive sumptuary laws, and a delegation of legislators chosen in New-York City on a specific platform with relation to the excise question, can bring about, and will bring about, such a settlement of the matter as will afford immediate relief, and which cannot be secured in any other way. These considerations lead your committee to recommend the nomination of a complete third ticket, unconditionally committed to these two propositions:

First—The passage of a law permitting the sale of beer and wine in the cities of the first class in the State of New-York on Sundays, and,

Second—The passage of an act permitting in the cities of the first class of the State of New-York the sale of food and other necessaries of life on Sundays.

We recommend the appointment of a committee of thirty-five to take such action as a loyal support of the nominees of this organization may demand, and to bring about such support of legislative candidates, pledged to the principles of personal liberty, as may be fitting and desirable.

The platform, which was moved to be adopted by William A. Gans, was seconded by Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger. He bitterly denounced Messrs. Croker and Sheehan at the outset. He said that the other day the I. C. O. had demanded recognition for a great and honored man, whose name was also a household word throughout the city, to wit: Alfred Steckler.

"An old dude named Smith—I forget his first name," said the Commissioner, "objected to his name being placed on the ticket. Why? No reason could be given."

The closing address, going over practically the same ground, was made by ex-School Commissioner Henry Schmidt.

The convention voted to have the committee of thirty-five select candidates and call the convention again. The emblem to head the ticket adopted by the I. C. O. was a cannon.

TO IMPROVE THE OHIO RIVER

Association Formed to Declare Its Needs to Congress.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The second day's session of the Ohio River Improvement Convention began at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Capt. Batcheler, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, announced that auxiliary committees in the towns along the Ohio River had been discussed, and the committee had decided to refer the matter to the Ohio Valley Improvement Association when organized. This was agreed to.

The constitution adopted by the convention states: "The objects of the association shall be the collection preparation and presentation to Congress of such statistics and other information bearing upon the nature, extent, and necessities of the Ohio Valley commerce and navigation as the Executive Council may deem proper."

The Executive Council will have its general office in Cincinnati. John E. Shaw spoke regarding a ship canal between the lakes and the Ohio River.

The following officers were elected: President—J. L. Vance; Secretary—D. P. Wilson; Treasurer—Capt. J. B. Parker. Vice Presidents—Pennsylvania, John F. Dravo; Ohio, F. N. Laidley; West Virginia, E. A. Burnside; Indiana, John J. Ingle; Kentucky, W. W. Hite; Illinois, W. P. Halliday.

Marshals Warned Against Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Attorney General Harmon has instructed the United States Marshal for Florida and Louisiana, and the United States District Attorneys for the same States, to co-operate with Treasury Customs officials to prevent any filibustering expeditions leaving the United States to aid the Cuban rebels.

A Rare Opportunity.

We beg to announce that, owing to changes contemplated in our building, we offer HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS, ETC., at greatly reduced prices.

D. S. Hess & Co.,
876 and 878 Broadway.

For One Dollar I will send material to stop leak in any roof. Write for catalogue
LEAKY ROOFS
Made water-tight or no charge. Estimate free.
G. E. GLINES, 136 West Broadway, N. Y.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE A FAILURE

The Sugar Planters Demand White Supremacy and the Republicans Refuse to Make Concessions.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 9.—The attempt to organize a white Republican Party did not materialize at the conference held this morning. The meeting was that of the sugar-planter wing of the Republican Party, and a number of white Republican leaders had been invited to the conference. Several of the members made speeches favoring the movement inaugurated at Donaldsonville yesterday of ignoring the negro and forming the party in the State along the lines of white supremacy. A number of the planters opposed the idea, first, because the respectable negro element was entitled to recognition, and, secondly, because any other course would debar recognition by the National Republican Committee.

The leaders who had been invited stated that they could not even discuss the plan to debar any section of the party, and they claimed that no Republican meeting could be held without the presence of representatives of the better colored element.

H. Dudley Coleman, who was a candidate for Congress from the Second District, after giving similar views, withdrew from the conference. The matter was finally referred without action to the meeting of the full State Committee of the planters, which met to-night. The planters claimed that they had made great progress since the last election, and that in St. Mary, the home of Gov. Foster, heretofore a Democratic stronghold, they had 1,200 of the 1,600 white votes in the parish.

WILL DESERT THE REPUBLICANS.

Iowa Prohibitionists Cannot Support the Candidate for Governor.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 9.—The Rev. W. R. Cole, Secretary of the Iowa Prohibitory Amendment League, has issued an appeal addressed to non-partisan prohibitionists, in which he declares that they should not vote for Gen. Drake, the Republican candidate for Governor. The address is the result of the questions which have been propounded to Gen. Drake on the liquor question from various sources, and his answers thereto. Three issues are declared to be involved in this campaign:

First—The question of a constitutional prohibitory amendment; second, whether the State is to allow the manufacture of liquor or not, and, third, whether or not the present "mulct" liquor law is to be indorsed. After canvassing the position of the different parties and candidates on this subject, the address continues:

"Leaving Democratic candidates for obvious reasons out of the question, we cannot vote for Gen. Drake, however otherwise we might desire to do so. We cannot vote for any candidate for Senator or Representative unless he is pledged to vote for the pending prohibitory amendment."

TESTING THE MAJORITY JUDGE LAW

Pennsylvania Republicans Want to Vote for Seven Superior Judges.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 9.—Attorney General McCormick appeared in the Dauphin County Court this morning and asked for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare the form of the official ballot for the November election so that each voter may have the privilege of voting for seven candidates for Judge of the Superior Court.

At the request of the Attorney General an early decision will be given, so that the case may be carried on appeal to the Supreme Court for final determination before Oct. 22, when the State Department must send out the official form of ballot. The contention is made that the law giving the minority party one of the seven Superior Judges is unconstitutional.

New-Jersey Nominations.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Mercer County Democratic Convention was held to-day. Ex-Sheriff Spafford W. Bergen was nominated for Senator and Gardiner H. Cain of this city, David T. McClelland of Hamilton, and Augustus McDonald of Princeton were nominated for the Assembly.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Republican Convention for Somerset County nominated ex-Assemblyman Frank W. Somers for County Clerk, Charles A. Reed of North Plainfield for member of the Assembly, and W. H. H. Wyckoff of Raritan for Sheriff.

Reception to Candidate Griggs.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 9.—The members of the Union League Club gave a reception this evening to John A. Griggs, the Republican candidate for Governor. The reception began at 8:30 and lasted until 10:30.

Mr. Griggs stood in the main parlor, and it is thought that about 1,200 persons shook hands with him in that time. After the reception brief speeches were made by Mr. Griggs and John A. Blair.

Make a Pie

Shorten it with Cottolene instead of lard and see what a crisp crust it will have; how delicious and wholesome it will be. Pie made with Cottolene will do a dyspeptic *good*. Do everybody good because it is good. There is only one secret in cooking with Cottolene—use but two-thirds as much as you would naturally use of lard. Follow this rule and Cottolene will do the rest.

Genuine is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.
Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

GUSTED AND THEN TURKEY

Lively Scramble Through Politics and Dinner at Croton Lake.

CANDIDATE PACED THE KITCHEN

John Smith Wanted to Run Against the "Bald Eagle's" Boy and Delegates Were Horrified—"Jimmie" Makes a Speech.

CROTON LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Republican Convention of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County met in Palmer's Hotel to-day and nominated for Assembly, by acclamation, James William Husted, son of Gen. James W. Husted, the "Bald Eagle of Westchester," who for twenty-two successive years represented the district in Albany.

It took the convention just forty-three minutes to collect in the ballroom of the old country tavern, elect temporary officers, make the nomination, hear several speeches, and adjourn to the dinner of roast turkey which waited for the delegates below.

No wirepulling, cajoling, threatening, or coaxing characterized this convention. It was not necessary. Everybody who attended the convention was just as sure that young Mr. Husted, who but three years ago bade good-bye to the hall of Yale and struck out for fame and fortune, would secure the nomination, as they were that "Mother" Palmer's turkey would be more delicious than ever before, and that the applejack would excel even itself.

In many respects the Republican Convention of this district is remarkably picturesque. Since time immemorial it has been held in Palmer's Hotel, either here or at Pine's Bridge, for no other reason, seemingly, than that "Mother" Palmer, the widow of the original proprietor, is famed far and wide for her cuisine. Certainly her roast turkey and mince pies are works of art. When the original Palmer died, he bequeathed the two hotels, one at Pine's Bridge, the other at Croton Lake, to his two sons, and at these two places the Democratic and Republican Conventions have always been held.

The Third Assembly District, which comprises two-thirds of Westchester County, boasts of three famous politicians: Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. James W. Husted, and ex-Judge William H. Robertson. Gen. Husted died several years ago, but such a deep impression did he make on his political supporters, who would like to have canonized him, that he is yet spoken of as being one of them, and before taking any important step the first point to determine is what might have been the General's way of dealing with the question. These three men were inseparable politically and socially. They were boys together, and stuck to each other through thick and thin. The General was a real Napoleon in politics. Though often compelled to build a wall around himself with the "yaller boys," he always managed to carry the district. Twenty-two years he served at Albany in the Assembly, and six times was elected Speaker, a record possibly unequaled in the annals of political history. He and ex-Judge Robertson, living in the same district, were elected to the Republican National Convention five times together, also a very unusual occurrence. They were both great admirers of James G. Blaine, and the Judge was appointed Collector of the Port of New-York under Mr. Garfield's Administration.

When Gen. Husted died, in 1802, Edgar L. Ryder served in his place in the Assembly until last year, when young Husted took up politics, and was elected to the Assembly by a handsome majority. Weighed down with the burden of twenty-five years' study and recreation, and a considerable amount of political lore, the younger Husted is now believed by his friends in the district to be a worthy successor to his father. Unquestionably the paternal prestige gives him an immense advantage over any opponent, but "Jim," as he is rather affectionately termed by his supporters, is, the voters will tell you, made of very good stuff. When he went to Albany last year he had the choice of a seat, a favor granted only to ex-Speakers and old members. The favor was extended to him on account of the memory of his father. He gracefully declined, however, preferring to take his chances with the others, thereby winning the regard of the members. He was instrumental in having passed the Guide Board bill, which provides for the placing of guide boards at all highway intersections.

Personally, he is a lithe, active young fellow, with yellow hair and light complexion. He possesses a good, sound college education, and a keen perception of the fine points in politics, never failing to give a playful roll of the shoulders or a hearty grasp of the hand when the occasion demands it. He was a trifle nervous yesterday while his fate was being decided, walking up and down in the kitchen with clenched fist and drawn brow.

Every delegate "had his orders," and there was no uncertainty as to where "the cat would jump."

John Smith, former Postmaster at Peekskill, caused a temporary uneasiness, announcing that he intended to run for the nomination. Ex-Judge Robertson and "Uncle" George Brandreth soon "fixed" him.

"Why, John," said "Uncle" Brandreth—everybody at these conventions calls everybody else by his first name—"do you mean to say you're going to run against the boy?" and a thrill of amazement and horror shot through the bystanders.

"What! Run against the General's son. No! You're fooling. You wouldn't do that, John, when the General gave you that office, eh?"

John looked somewhat abashed, and "guessed he wouldn't run," so there was no contention.

John B. Cockroft was quickly elected Chairman, the editor of The Peekskill Messenger-Critic; W. J. Charlton, and of The Mount Kisco Recorder, Frank Dromgolle, Secretaries, and the only "Colonel" Hoffman, colored caterer to all Peekskill, Sergeant at Arms.

James K. Apgar, private secretary to Lieut. Gov. Saxton, moved that the convention resolve itself into a mass meeting. After the motion was carried, the veteran nominator, "Uncle" Brandeth, who for twenty-two successive years nominated Gen. Husted, in Palmer's Hotel, with a few words eulogistic of young Husted, placed his name in nomination, and asked that, in the name of the General, and as a tribute to the boy's own ability, the nomination be ratified.

Ex-Judge Robertson added a few remarks, saying that Gov. Morton had asked that the young fellow be sent back. Mr. Apgar moved that the Secretary officiating cast one vote for the convention, and it was all over.

Cries of "Husted!" "The boy!" "Bring on Jimmie!" brought out the nominee, who was found in the kitchen, "just as his father always was." He made a very sensible speech, concise and to the point, saying that he intended to drive through the district and see every man, woman, and child to insure his election. Several of the Republican nominees for county offices also spoke.

The convention was getting restless, however, and, amid general confusion, adjourned and made a scramble for the dining room, where "Mother" Palmer and her daughter, Mrs. George Palmer, had prepared a wonderful dinner, to which everybody was welcome. Far into the night the delegates remained at the tavern, drinking the deceptive applejack, taking a turn in a dance, and telling stories of the days when the General ran a campaign.

COUNTY STANDARD BEARERS.

Westchester Democrats Have Only One Hard Contest for an Office.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Democratic County Convention of Westchester County was held this afternoon in St. John's Hall, in this village, to nominate the county officers to be elected at the ensuing election. Joseph F. Daly of Yonkers was Chairman.

The convention indorsed the State platform of the party and approved the nomination of Charles P. McClelland for State Senator.

District Attorney Lewis C. Platt was nominated for County Judge by the casting of one ballot, as there was no other aspirant. Jared Sanford of Mount Vernon was named for County Clerk on the eighteenth ballot, there being five candidates against him. John F. Brennan of Yonkers was nominated, without opposition, for the office of District Attorney. William J. Graney of Dobbs Ferry was renominated, without opposition, for the office of Register. Miles Adams of Poundridge was nominated, without opposition, for the office of Superintendent of the Poor. He is the present incumbent. Dr. E. F. Sheehan of Sing Sing was nominated for Coroner, without opposition.

BINGHAMTON DEMOCRATS REBEL.

The Indorsement of a Republican Judicial Candidate Not Approved.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 9.—The Democrats in Broome County are up in arms because of the action of the Sixth Judicial District Convention in indorsing George F. Lyon, the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Judge. At most of the ward primaries held to nominate Aldermen and Supervisors to-night resolutions were adopted condemning the indorsement of Mr. Lyon, who for years has been the most radical Platt man in Southern New-York.

The expression of opinion at the caucuses indicates that Judge Edward Denton of Elmira will be placed in the field as the Democratic candidate. Among the prominent Democrats who are loud in their denunciation of the action of the Binghamton Convention are Charles Davis, Postmaster; C. F. Terhune, Chairman of the County Committee; John A. O'Hara, Chairman of the Executive

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (324 St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Apartments To Let	15	Legal Notices	13
Auction Sales	7	Marriages	5
Autumn Resorts	7	Medical	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	13
Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale	15	Miscellaneous	7
City Flats To Let	15	New Publications	5
City Houses To Let	15	Proposals	7
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Public Notices	7
Copartnership Notices	13	Real Estate at Auction	15
Country Houses To Let	15	Referees' Notices	15
Dancing	7	Rooms Wanted	7
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	10
Dividends	13	Special Business Notices	5
Excursions	7	Stables To Let	15
Financial	13	Summer Resorts	7
Furs Repaired	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Furnished Rooms	7	Teachers	7
Help Wanted	10	Travelers' Guide	10
Hotels	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:30—Princess Bonnie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Hansel and Gretel.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Christopher, Jr.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—David Garrick and Lend Me Five Shillings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—Mary Stuart.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Herrmann.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Foundling.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:00—Ferreol.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Ave—Noon to 12:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-3d Av—8:00—Grand Fair.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
G. A. R. U. Supports Tammany.
Double Ticket Causes Trouble.
Tammany Names Its Ticket.
Page 2
Democratic Headquarters Open.
John Boyd Thacher Named.
Page 3
Mr. Lauterbach Proud of the Ticket.
Ticket for Stecklers.
James W. Husted's Renomination.
Page 5
Massacres of Christians Reported.
Colonial Relics for Atlanta.
Lord Sackville's Spite.
Page 6
No Football Between Yale and Harvard.
Would Cut Down City Expenses.
St. Paul Starts on Her First Voyage.
Page 7
Bishops Make Amendments.
Baptist Association's Meeting.
Lutheran Church Council.
Page 8
American Dies in a Russian Prison.
Sale of Rare First Editions.
New-Rochelle's Battle Shaft.
Page 9
Death of Harmony in Brooklyn.
Preservation of Palisades Urged.
Schoenholz's Trial for Arson Begun.
Big Bids on a Franchise.
Threats to Kill an Informer.
Page 10
Bowling for Wheelmen.
Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Business Troubles.
Page 12
The Financial Markets.
Page 13
Coggeshall's Strong Fight.
Hearing on the North River Bridge.
Business of the Western Union.
Page 14
Señor Varona on the Cuban War.
The Courts.
Page 15
News of the Railroads.
In the Real Estate Field.
Theatrical Gossip.
Page 16
Lively Brooklyn Politics.
Says Mrs. Fleming Is Innocent.
Christian Endeavor Convention.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	61	43	45
6 A. M.	56	40	43
9 A. M.	53	43	46
12 M.	57	45	48
4 P. M.	60	45	48
6 P. M.	58	44	47
9 P. M.	56	40	44
12 P. M.	54	38	42

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 45.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 43.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 60.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 58.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer by Evening.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TRICKS OF THE "KAFIR CIRCUS."

Several times within the past fortnight the stock market in this country has been treated to a rumor of an impending crash in the speculation in South African gold-mining shares, known in London as the "Kafir Circus." There has as yet been no marked effect from these rumors, but they show what is expected. The expectation is not unreasonable. Never since the famous experiment of LAW upon the credulity and greed of the money-owning people of England and France has there been a speculation so enormously inflated resting on an actual basis of no greater extent and solidity. Undoubtedly, as we have heretofore pointed out, there is in South Africa a perfectly sound and very promising basis for investment, a territory giving large and increasing yields of gold and mines equipped and operated under proper conditions. But the relation of the foundation to the speculative superstructure is ridiculously slight.

On the 14th of last month The London Economist published a statement of the capital issued, the par value, and the market price of shares of such companies as could be traced. This embraced not only mining companies, but exploration enterprises, companies for dealing in shares, banks, and subsidiary ventures. It was a very incomplete list, "for," said The Economist, "there are syndicates innumerable of which no particulars are available there are multitudes of companies for whose shares no quotations are recorded, and among the shares, which are quoted in the ordinary channels, it is frequently impossible to ascertain what issues of capital have been made. Many shares are freely bought and sold of which neither the parties to the transactions nor their agents possess anything like adequate information." But this incomplete list presented the following totals:

	Issued Capital.	Market Valuation.
Dividend mines...	$32,773,635	$192,822,000
Non-dividend mines	138,649,700	566,145,230
Other companies	79,363,395	317,895,890
Total	$250,786,730	$1,076,863,120

Of the dividend-paying mines, which stand for less than one-fifth of the above market values, it will be seen that the average increase of market value over the par values is 500 per cent. The highest dividend on any of these was on a small company which yielded 27¾ per cent. on market values. On nineteen of the twenty-five companies embraced in the list the returns were less than 10 per cent., and on more than half of these were from 2 per cent. to 6 per cent. On the other hand, among the banking, exploration companies, &c., are the Barnato Bank, selling at 350 per cent. of its par value; the Barnato Bank consolidated, selling for 525 per cent. of par, and the Robinson Bank, selling for 255 per cent. of par. These three schemes alone, it will be noticed, represent a par value of $33,750,000, swollen in the market to $115,937,500. If we turn to the actual yield of gold in South Africa on which all this speculation is built up, we find, according to a careful correspondent of The Economist, that the net profit in the output of gold for 1894 was less than $8,000,000, on a market valuation of $625,000,000, or about 1¼ per cent.

It is hardly necessary to say that it has required much industry and more ingenuity to inflate this balloon of speculation to its present dimensions. And yet the devices employed are not novel, and to those who know anything about the business they are not difficult to detect. But they are made possible by the extreme appetite of men—and women—with relatively small means for the acquisition of sudden and relatively large wealth. Thus, one company, having placed more or less widely a million of capital stock in five-dollar shares, gravely proposes to double that capital, giving each shareholder the privilege of taking one share for every two he holds. The market price being $15, the shareholders may have theirs for $7.50, a "syndicate" generously taking an option on the remainder at the same price. The shareholders, thinking an immediate profit of some 100 per cent. on the new shares is available, take the bait without asking what the real motive of the "syndicate" may be as to the 50,000 shares it will take at half the market price. That speculation of this sort and on this scale is bound to collapse is obvious. When the crash comes, speculation and legitimate trading as well in all parts of the world will necessarily feel the shock. But after things have adjusted themselves, legitimate investment will for some time be more popular. That is a prospect to which American financiers can look forward with cheerfulness.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR CHOICE.

Mr. PURROY is the typical Tammany man of the Tammany ticket. All the foes of Tammany ought to fall upon him if any exemplary punishment is to be administered to the organization this Fall. It is unfortunate that his opponent, the fusion nominee for County Clerk, is put forward as the representative of the Platt machine, and that he is reported to be a protégé of Mr. FREDERICK S. GIBBS. A candidate with distinctive qualities to which PURROY could make no pretension is much to be desired in this emergency. The Good Government Clubs have such a candidate, but he cannot be elected, and he may not remain in the field. For the good of the city and of the Democratic Party and for common decency's sake PURROY ought to be beaten. To accomplish that desirable end it will be necessary to vote for HAMILTON.

For the Judgeships, the judicious voter, now that the candidates are all before him, can make up a ticket for himself. CHARLES C. BEAMAN, whose name is on the Fusion ticket, ought to receive the vote of every intelligent man in the city. To have brought about the nomination and acceptance of a judicial candidate of his high quality alone justifies the existence of the Committee of Fifty. Mr. TRUAX also ought to be elected. He would make a better Judge than either Mr. HALL or Mr. ISAACS of the Fusion ticket. Although the Tammany candidate, Judge TRUAX is personally irreproachable, and he has had fourteen years' experience on the bench. That counts for much. It outweighs everything that can be said for Mr. HALL or Mr. ISAACS. The Judges on the bench, the leading members of the bar, and leading business men speak in the highest terms of Judge TRUAX. Judge ALLISON of the Court of General Sessions, and renominated on the Fusion ticket and by the Good Government Clubs, ought by all means to be re-elected. It would be difficult to speak too warmly of his merits. Mr. NEWBURGER, now a City Court Judge, has done acceptable service on that bench and has an excellent reputation. For the City Court Judgeships, Mr. HAWES of the Fusion ticket and Mr. VAN WYCK and Mr. O'DWYER of the Tammany ticket are beyond question the best of all the nominees. Mr. VAN WYCK is now one of the Judges of this court.

Of Mr. KEATING and Mr. SOHMER, the nominees for Register, it is impossible to say much more than that Mr. SOHMER is of Tammany and Mr. KEATING is not. Both are reputable business men. Mr. KEATING's position as a "deal" candidate on a professedly reform ticket will hurt him with voters who dislike humbug. But SOHMER is Tammany.

We are sorry to see Mr. CHARLES F. MACLEAN's name on the Tammany ticket as a candidate for Supreme Court Judge and credited to the German Reform Union. That union yesterday made a bargain with Tammany. The implication is injurious to Mr. MACLEAN as a judiciary candidate. As to the bargain itself, it would be ludicrous if it were not indecorous to look otherwise than solemnly upon the eccentricities of voters. This union has been particularly fierce in epithets and prosperous in offices since it rose up as an opponent of Tammany. For a reform concern to immerse itself in the fountain head of anti-reform is amazing. But it is charitable to remember that with thousands of the German voters in this city there is but one reform now uppermost in mind—the establishment of what they, with perfect sincerity, call personal liberty.

If various mistakes and misfortunes have made it impossible to do anything for the cause of non-partisan government this year, it is still possible, with intelligent care in the selection, to choose acceptable officers and good Judges.

NO RIGHT TO ASK THE QUESTIONS.

The amendment of the election laws affecting this city and Brooklyn which prescribes entries to be made by officers of registration under the column of "Personal Description" is sufficiently ridiculous at best, but it is not so ridiculous as to require the officers to question applicants as to their "age, height, and weight, color of hair, visible marks on the face, and other distinguishing deformities of any kind, or peculiarities of voice," much less to require applicants to answer such impertinent questions. It is bad enough to have personal peculiarities and deformities recorded in a public register, but it would be an insult to require a citizen not charged with crime to set them forth in answer to questions.

The law requires nothing of the kind, and the Inspectors who asked questions about them on Tuesday transcended their duty and their legal authority. Not only is there no such requirement in the law, but the wording of the provision plainly shows that the Inspectors were expected simply to record their own observations. It is the "approximate" age, height, weight, &c., the "visible" marks and deformities, and "peculiarities of voice," which no man can describe for himself, that are to be noted, showing that the officers are expected to estimate and to see and hear for themselves.

The Inspectors are only authorized to "examine each applicant as to his qualifications as an elector," and questions proper to such an examination the applicant must answer under oath, but the qualifications are defined in the Constitution, and the law does not and can not add to them. A male citizen twenty-one years of age having the proper legal residence is not qualified as an elector by his height or weight or the color of his hair or disqualified by deformities or peculiarities of face or of voice.

This foolish provision, injected into the law by the last Legislature and applied only to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, should be repealed at the first opportunity, but if it must be applied this year a little sense and discretion should be used in applying it. Election officers should be instructed to refrain on the remaining registration days from the absurd impertinences exhibited on the first, and, if they do not, self-respecting citizens should with one accord refuse to answer their unauthorized queries.

EASY LESSONS FOR VOTERS.

There is said to be much fear among the supporters of tickets more or less straight, especially "up the State," lest losses occur at the election through the mistakes of voters in using the new ballot. For instance, in consequence of the action of the reform Democratic organization in Brooklyn, the Democratic candidates for State offices will head two different columns on the blanket ballot. The "reform organization" column will be completed with candidates for local offices in Kings County, and possibly in some other places, those candidates not being of the "regular" Democratic Party. But in most of the State the lower part of this column will be blank, while the names at the top will be the same as those in the regular Democratic column. Hence the fear that heedless persons may vote it without intending to omit their local candidates.

The use of the blanket ballot is really so simple that the wayfaring man, if allowed to vote, ought not to err therein, but it may be desirable to teach him how to use it. The regular Democratic column will be the second on the ballot, and at the top there will be a conspicuous star, while that of the "Democratic Party Reform Organization" will be further over, with a picture of a ship under sail above it. It is tolerably easy to distinguish a star from a full-rigged ship, even though the name of HORATIO C. KING is under both, and if the lower part of one column has no names in it, that will be another easy way of knowing that it is not regular.

It is claimed that many mistakes were made last year with the separate ballots, and that in some places it made a serious difference with the vote. It was easy to get ballots confused, with so many to handle, and there was nothing but the names of candidates to distinguish one from another. But this year there will be but one ballot to manage, and there will be no excuse for getting the tickets mixed. The voter who wishes to vote a "straight ticket" will only need to know his emblem and to be able to distinguish it from something else wholly different, and to make his cross mark in the circle under the emblem. Not many lessons should be needed to enable even the wayfaring man to master that simple process, but where there is any apprehension the lessons should be given.

The real chance for mistakes or for errors of carelessness is in marking the ballot when one wishes to mix his ticket, and the greatest danger is that many will not "bother" to mark separate names. It would be well to teach voters how easy this is really going to be. Suppose, by way of illustration, that a person desires to vote the general Democratic ticket and the Good Government Club local ticket. He will put his cross mark in the circle under the star and a similar mark before each name under the anchor, and the thing is done. The vote will count for the candidates separately marked for the offices for which they stand, and for the ticket marked at the top for the other offices. The same rule will hold for mixing from other columns. The mark in the circle will vote the ticket below it, with the exception of the candidates for offices for which candidates upon other tickets are separately marked.

A very little teaching will make the use of the blanket ballot easy, even in independent voting, but the teaching should not be omitted by those who are interested and who have any fear of mistakes. There will also be the sample ballots which may be marked beforehand and used as a guide. There is no reason why every elector should not express his exact choice, if he is willing to use a very little care.

ANOTHER "SACKVILLE INCIDENT."

Lord SACKVILLE, who became very well known throughout this country seven years ago as Mr. SACKVILLE-WEST and as British Minister at Washington, is still dissatisfied with the treatment he received upon that occasion. He has written a pamphlet for the sake of vindicating himself and of exposing the American officials who were constrained to send him his passports. As has happened before, his vindication has an effect exactly contrary to that which he intended. "I took thee to curse mine enemies, and behold! thou hast blessed them altogether." So far from justifying himself, Lord SACKVILLE shows anew how unfit he is for any place requiring the exercise of discretion, and anew justifies President CLEVELAND and Secretary BAYARD for declining to transact any further business with or through him.

One would suppose that a diplomatist, of all men, who had been successfully "drawn" by a confidence man would be shy of the subject thereafter, and would let the memory of his victimization die out as fast as possible, instead of writing pamphlets to keep it alive. That is the common custom of men who have shown themselves too innocent and credulous. In fact, we do not remember a case, before this of Lord SACKVILLE's, in which anybody has written a book, even a book for private circulation, entitled "How I Was Bunkoed." That may not be the exact title of Lord SACKVILLE's pamphlet, but it is a title which exactly describes its subject matter. The more the memory of "the Sackville incident" is stirred up the clearer it becomes how very shallow and how unfit to catch an adult male diplomatist was the trap into which Mr. SACKVILLE-WEST fell. The Western "local" who "bunkoed" him had no reason whatever for rejoicing in his skill. His production bore all his own earmarks and had not the least resemblance to the composition of the born British subject and naturalized American citizen from whom it professed to emanate. But even if it had been the appeal of a British-born voter honestly in doubt as to how his vote could best serve the cause of Britain, Mr. SACKVILLE-WEST's answer to it would have been a grave breach, not only of diplomatic usage, but of manifest propriety. Nothing is clearer than the impropriety of a diplomatist interfering in any way with the domestic politics of the country to which he is accredited. If the creature of the Western "local's" imagination had been an authentic Briton, Mr. SACKVILLE-WEST's communication would equally have deserved the punishment which overtook him in the peremptory refusal of our Government to recognize him any longer as the representative of Great Britain.

This is the view that has evidently been taken by the British Government. Although Lord SALISBURY at the time indulged himself in a sneer at the exigencies of American electioneering, neither he nor his successors in the Foreign Office have ventured to intrust any further diplomatic missions to the too facile victim of the confidence man who had also violated the fundamental rules of diplomatic behavior. That he himself should wish to revive the memory of the incident, even for the purpose of injuring Mr. BAYARD in English society, is an additional proof that our Government was right in 1888, and that the British Government has been right about him ever since. Whether we consider him as a diplomatist or as a self-vindicating pamphleteer, we are constrained to remind him, as THACKERAY reminded BULWER, that "his intellectual nature is not physically adapted" for success in either of those capacities.

RATE CUTTING.

It is unfortunate that almost at the outset of an enormous increase in freight traffic the Western roads should find themselves unable to maintain the standard rates. So great will be the eastbound traffic during the next few weeks, in consequence of the movement of the crops, that most of the railway managers in the West are scouring the country far and wide for freight cars. Latest advices from the granger districts indicate that some of the roads will be seriously hampered in their transportation business because of the lack of freight cars.

Within the past fortnight railway traffic, both east bound and west bound, has increased steadily and in some respects to an extraordinary extent. The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard last week aggregated about 80,000 tons, which was 18,000 tons in excess of the shipments for the previous week and nearly 26,000 tons greater than the quantity of similar freight shipped in the first week in October one year ago. This sudden increase of traffic, together with the promise of a still greater increase when the grain crop is fairly under way, appears to have set the Western roads to cutting rates right and left, each road striving to get the lion's share of traffic.

Recent reports of railway earnings show that the natural tendency of traffic is on the increase in every part of the country. The great Atchison system, which has been very slow to recover from the paralyzing effects of the protracted business depression, closed the month of September with a showing of $69,729 increased earnings. The Northern Pacific reported an increase of $94,000 for the same period, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road begins the first week of October by increasing its earnings by more than $155,000.

By maintaining stable rates all of the railroads could enjoy a fair degree of prosperity. By engaging in an old-time guerrilla warfare for everything that there is in sight they will not only lose their profits, but will detract materially from the general advantage that should be derived from the improved business conditions.

Somebody to whose signature is appended the statement that he is a Paymaster in the United States Navy, and the author of "Alboin and Rosamond," has kindly forwarded to this office a large postal card calling attention to the excessive prevalence of millionaires. The subject is one upon which our correspondent is so deeply interested that he has drawn up a proposed amendment to the National Constitution, declaring that when a man's possessions exceed $1,000,000 in value, the excess shall be forfeited to the United States Treasury. Possibly the suggestion has its merits, but really the vast majority of people would be more excited over a scheme that insured the getting of a million than over one which provides for a bestowal, however admirable, of any amount above that comfortable sum which they may hereafter acquire. Judging by the title of the Paymaster's book, we suspect that he is a poet, and if his work has sold as well as most poems do, no doubt he rolls in royalties and thoroughly appreciates the dangers of wealth, but then poets are always good, and there is but slight need for them to worry over the magnitude of their incomes. One point in the communication is curious, and, so far as we recall, has never been raised before. Why is it, the writer asks, that the commandment against covetousness, upon which in the Decalogue quite as much emphasis is laid as upon any one of the others, has never, at any time or by any nation, been made the basis of legislative action? Here, certainly, is a congenial problem for Veritas and Old Subscriber, and one of considerably more importance than even a Constitutional amendment—of the kind suggested.

A notable sentence in the report of Acting Chief of Police CONLIN was that in which he refers to "the tenacity with which many of the men on the force have clung to old methods, connections, and ideas," and to "their inability or unwillingness to realize that these have departed, never to return—under the present police administration." The final clause is as important as those which precede it are true. It contains a whole chapter of most impressive warning and of implied prediction whose accuracy none who reads can doubt. Blackmail outside of Police Headquarters and venality within that building have simply ceased for the time being. Unless the citizens of New-York see to it that "the present administration" serves as a model instead of an exception, "old methods, connections, and ideas" will triumph again, and again, and again.

MOHONK LAKE INDIAN CONFERENCE

Good Results Secured by Agitation—The School Question a Most Important Matter for Early Settlement.

MOHANK LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The thirteenth annual Indian conference began its sessions here this morning. President Gates of Amherst was chosen President of the conference, but, in his absence, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott presided. In his opening address, Dr. Abbott said that the conference had already accomplished valuable results. It had insisted that the reservation was an undiluted evil, and that Indians should hold lands in severalty; that it was the duty of the United States to provide secular education for Indians, leaving it to missionary societies to look after their moral and religious education. It had also insisted, he declared, that Indians should be amply protected while in the transition state between barbarism and citizenship, and that the Indian Department should be taken out of politics.

Gen. Whittlesey presented an abstract of the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the last three years. It shows that the appropriations for Indian expenses have decreased, while the attendance at the Indian schools has increased. Special efforts have been made, the report says, looking to placing Indians in public schools, but with no great success, owing to race prejudice. A good deal of work has been done during the year on various reservations, but although the outlook is encouraging, thousands of children are still without school advantages.

F. E. Leupp of Washington, agent of the Indian Rights Association, explained and spoke against the bill pending in Congress to narrow the reservation of the Utes in Colorado.

D. M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, made a brief address, in which he expressed the opinion that the Mohonk conference had been productive of much good.

A. K. Smiley gave an account of the inspection which he recently made of the Pyramid Lake reservation in Nevada, and argued that the measure pending providing for disturbing one of the two tribes which occupy the reservation is conspicuously unjust and unwise.

The other speakers at the morning session were the Rev. Dr. Riggs of Nebraska, President Frissell of the Hampton Institute, Charles A. Eastman, an Indian, of St. Paul, the Rev. Dr. Shelton Jackson, General Agent of Education for Alaska, and the Rev. J. W. Harding of Long Meadow, Mass.

Addresses were made at the evening session by William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and Dr. W. N. Hailman, Superintendent of Indian Schools.

Among those present at the conference, in addition to those above named, are Gen. O. O. Howard, Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, of New-York; Capt. Robert H. Pratt, Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian Schools; President Dreher of Roanoke College, Henry M. Field, editor of The Evangelist; the Rev. Dr. Dunning, editor of The Congregationalist; Austin Abbott, President Andrews of Brown University, and the Rev. Dr. T. Tennis Hamlin of Washington.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

Some Talk of an Evasion of the Law in Certain Departments—Fish Culturist and His Competitor.

The State Civil Service Commission met yesterday afternoon at the Holland House. There were present President Cobb and Commissioners Burt and McKinstry. The commission announced that reports had reached it that the civil service law was being evaded in certain departments. The evasion consisted of appointing to clerkships requiring civil service examination men classified as laborers.

It is said that compensation is given for such appointments. The Commissioners would not tell what departments were referred to, but said they intended to begin an immediate investigation into the matter.

The Superintendent of Public Construction reported to the commission that he had promoted certain examiners in his office to clerkships, and stated in justification that the rules provided that transfers could be made in any schedule. The Commissioners denied the construction of the rule placed upon it by the Superintendent, but decided that the examiners, having passed a more "rigid examination than that provided for clerkships," should be granted the transfers, except in the case of one examiner, who was promoted to be a stenographer. He will be required to pass an examination in stenography.

Notice was received from the Fish and Game Commission that it had appointed a Mr. Cheney of Glens Falls to the position of Fish Culturist. Two names were certified to the Fish and Game Commission by the Civil Service Commissioners. The second applicant was a war veteran—Mr. Mather. He was only one-half of 1 per cent. behind his competitor in the examination.

The Fish and Game Commission, in its communication, made alleged charges against Mather in explanation of his rejection. Until these charges are substantiated the Civil Service Commissioners will not recognize the appointment of Mr. Cheney, and he will not be able to get any salary from the State Controller.

The Civil Service Commissioners will hold another meeting this morning at the Holland House.

DANIEL BRADLEY ONCE MORE

Nominated for Senator by Democratic Party Reform Organization.

Senator Daniel Bradley was renominated last evening by the Democratic Party Reform Organization of the Third Senatorial District, Brooklyn. It is expected that the Republicans of the district will indorse Senator Bradley to-night.

There was a disposition manifested during the day by a number of the reform leaders to "turn down" Senator Bradley, because it was feared he would not get the Republican indorsement.

Senator Bradley's opponent on the "regular" Democratic ticket is Assemblyman Frank J. Gallagher, who is a young man and extremely popular. Mr. Gallagher has an excellent record as an Assemblyman, and it was thought well to indorse him, but Senator Bradley insisted that, as he had fought for the reform party at Albany, he was entitled to renomination. He told the party leaders he was certain he would receive the Republican indorsement to-night.

The convention met in Verona Hall in Atlantic Avenue, near Court Street. The delegates represented the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards. M. B. Kilmer presided.

Martin McShane of the Sixth Ward nominated Senator Bradley for renomination by the convention. James Rowan of the Second Ward nominated Frank Gallagher, the "regular" nominee.

The Second Ward is Senator Bradley's, and this action of its delegates seemed to indicate his defeat.

A delegate wanted to know if the Republicans would indorse Senator Bradley. A Second Ward delegate declared that the Republicans would not indorse him.

"Sheriff Buttling," he said, "told me the Republicans would not indorse Senator Bradley, and if they do, he said, he will bolt the convention."

James P. Cullen nominated James Murphy, but the nomination was not seconded.

"Senator Bradley should be renominated," said a delegate, excitedly. "He is our man, our party man, and I don't think Sheriff Buttling's word is any better than Senator Brardley's."

This speech elicited hearty applause, and a vote by ballot was then taken. The result was: Bradley, 39; Gallagher, 28. As James Murphy's nomination was not seconded, he received no votes. Chairman Kilmer declared Senator Bradley the convention's nominee.

John H. Scheidt was nominated by the Democratic Party Reform organization for Senator, in the Seventh Senatorial District, to run against ex-Senator McCarren, the regular nominee. He will probably be indorsed to-night by the Republican Convention.

RELIGION AND DIPLOMACY

Troubles Caused by Missionaries in Foreign Lands.

SOME OF THEM VERY EMBARRASSING

Zeal Sometimes Causes the Representative to Take Steps Beyond the Control of Diplomacy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The threatened trouble between American Protestant missionaries and the Catholics residing in Mexico, which was averted by the prompt action of Minister Ransom, is another illustration, say the State Department people, of the hurtful influence which may be exerted by injudicious and intemperate missionaries. The American missionaries in Mexico had objected to certain religious ceremonies known as the Adoration of the Virgin of Guadaloupe, which are to take place this month. The opposition to the celebration was expressed in a daily paper, and the publications were said to be traceable to the American missionaries. Several of the missionaries received threatening letters, and there was danger that this country would be involved in a diplomatic controversy with Mexico. Had it not been for Minister Ransom's prompt action in advising the missionaries to desist from any action which would anger the Mexicans it is likely that we would have had a troublesome question to settle with the neighboring republic.

The State Department has no desire to participate in a religious controversy, and it still less wishes to become involved in a diplomatic warfare brought on by the religious zeal of American citizens. It is appreciated that a serious and costly quarrel might be created by American citizens who do not sympathize with Mexican beliefs and customs.

A State Department official said to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "No one has any idea of the amount of trouble given diplomatic officers of every country by missionaries. I make no distinction between the churches to which missionaries belong. Troublesome missionaries are not confined to any one Church. Some of the questions which have arisen as a result of the residence of missionaries in foreign countries were due to the carelessness or immoderate zeal of such missionaries. They are generally opposed by ignorant and selfish local authorities who are sometimes unreasonable and often cruel. Naturally personal difficulties which arise from an attempt of local authorities to interfere with the religious work of missionaries leads to a complaint to the nearest Consul, and the questions develop into a diplomatic controversy with a history and voluminous correspondence which entitle it to a place in the annual volume of foreign relations of the United States."

"Is the trouble in which missionaries involve this country unnecessary?" was asked.

"Generally speaking, it is unavoidable. There are rare instances, possibly, like that in Mexico, where a timely word of warning from our representative is sufficient to prevent any embarrassing question. It must be remembered that the missionaries penetrate to territories and among people where there is scant observance of law, where the authorities are often corrupt and frequently wicked men, and where there is every opportunity for infraction of law and order. It is natural that there should be persecution of those who have penetrated to these unusual conditions, and most missionaries expect and prepare for this persecution. The United States, of course, protects its citizens from insult and outrage, no matter what errand may bring them to isolated foreign parts. The injured party may be a Protestant or a Catholic, or have no religious belief. The State Department is bound, and has determined, to give protection to our citizens, native or alien born.

"It is true the diplomatic history of the country includes many questions which have arisen from missionary work abroad. Notable among such controversies is that now pending with Spain regarding the return of Protestant missionaries to the Caroline Islands, whence they were excluded with much unnecessary cruelty some years ago, accompanied with confiscation of property, for which last act, however, the Government at Madrid has paid an indemnity to the Board of American Missions at Boston.

"There was recently a question agitated by our Minister to China regarding the refusal of certain officials at Nankin to allow American missionaries to reside during the Summer months among the hills adjacent to that city. In this case our Consul at Chinkiang, who intervened, was ignored, and it was only after a good deal of work by our legation at Pekin that any satisfaction was obtained, although the missionaries have not been allowed to take up a residence in the suburbs. It took a large amount of diplomacy in this case not to offend the various officials, who would be likely to make it more uncomfortable for our missionaries in China.

"It was found necessary by a change of Government in the Mosquito territory, Nicaragua, to secure from the Government at Managua a renewal of the promise to protect the Moravian mission and missionaries in that tract. This was secured by our Minister at Managua, who thus succeeded in dispelling the apprehension of the missionaries concerned. A long-standing trouble exists between the missionaries and the local authorities on the island of Hainan over some property which was seized by the authorities, who forcibly ejected the missionaries. The English missionaries had also encountered trouble in that territory, and the incident was made the occasion of an urgent protest in the name of the American Presbyterian Mission, which owned the property. The case was settled by the authorities, who were willing to select a new site, in co-operation with the missionaries.

"There are naturally many questions springing from the foreign residence and work of American missionaries. It is sometimes difficult to arrange a prompt settlement, by reason of the natural delays of diplomatic negotiations and the dishonesty of people when called upon for explanations. The missionaries generally are intelligent, conscientious, and law-abiding people. There are a few instances, however, when their religious zeal seems to carry them beyond the bounds of diplomatic action."

TO KEEP THE SIDEWALKS CLEAR

Dry Goods Men Confer with Mr. Roosevelt and Acting Chief Conlin.

The order sent out some time ago by Acting Chief Conlin directing the police to enforce the ordinances against blocking the sidewalks with goods and storing cases in the streets brought a committee of dry goods merchants to Headquarters yesterday afternoon.

Representatives of the firms of the H. B. Claflin Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., Tefft, Weller & Co., Sweetser & Pembrook, Vernon & Co., and A. D. Juilliard called upon Commissioner Roosevelt and had a discussion about the crowded condition of the sidewalks.

Chief Conlin was called into the conference. Mr. Roosevelt and the Chief insisted that the ordinances would have to be enforced, and the dry goods men agreed to use the sidewalks only for goods in transit and to keep a straight passage, sufficiently wide for pedestrians. They also agreed not to have any more coopering done on the sidewalks.

The Bavarian Peasant Players.

"Der Protzenbauer," (The Purse-Proud Peasant,) a comedy by Hartl-Millus, which has been seen here before under more advantageous circumstances, was presented by the Schliersee'r Peasant Theatre Company at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The plot may be summarized as follows: A purse-proud peasant plans careers far above the ordinary for his two daughters and only son, but his children follow their own inclinations, and fall in love with ordinary mortals, and the haughty parent is finally compelled to succumb to their wishes.

Upon this slender foundation the author

TURKEY AND CHRISTIANS

Massacres in Towns Near Constantinople and in Asia Minor.

BRITISH FLEET STAYS AT LEMNOS

Serious Battles at Trebizond, in Which Armenians Are Killed—Demands of the Powers for Reforms.

LONDON, Oct 9—A dispatch to The Central News from Constantinople says that massacres of Christians have occurred at Rodosto, in Roumelia; at Silivri, forty miles west of Constantinople, and at Ismid, in Asia Minor, fifty-six miles southeast of Constantinople.

The dipatch adds it is rumored that Said Pasha, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is suffering from a slight stroke of apoplexy.

A dispatch from Constantinople, which The Post will publish to-morrow, says that the British fleet remains at Lemnos. The Sultan is much disturbed at the presence of the fleet there, and has sent several messages to the British Embassy describing the measures that have been taken to preserve order, and praying that the ships be withdrawn.

A dispatch from Trebizond to a news agency says: "Serious conflicts took place here yesterday between Turks and Armenians, in which many of the latter were killed."

The Turks who took part in the rioting were armed. The few troops in the place made no attempt to stop the massacre, and it is even stated that they took part in the slaughter and pillage.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a Constantinople dispatch, dated Oct. 8, saying that the Council of Ministers sat all night considering the demands of the powers in reference to Armenia. It is now announced that the Porte has accepted the scheme with the modifications the powers declared were admissible. Nothing certain, however, is known.

The dispatch adds that it is learned from a Turkish source that the six powers, in their recent joint note, demanded, besides the adoption of provisions for the public safety, the immunity of Armenians from further arrest and violence, and that a Commission of Inquiry into the outbreak be appointed, delegates of the powers sharing in the investigation.

The dispatch further says that Russia has assure the Porte that, although she has formally joined the powers in their demands, she does not intend to take extreme measures.

Evidence accumulates that the action of the Softas and Kurds last week was directed by officials. Turkish newspapers say the Sultan has ordered that several hundred sheep and a quantity of delicacies be given to the Softas as a reward for their loyalty.

The police took extreme action yesterday in regard to the Armenians who took refuge in their churches and refused to leave, by closing all the Armenian churches in the city and suburbs. These churches are now surrounded by police in strong force.

The refugees are allowed to leave, but only priests are permitted to enter. In addition to this the guards refuse to allow food or water to be passed inside, hoping thereby to compel the refugees to come out.

LIBERALS AND THE VATICAN.

A Cordial Reception Promised in Rome to King Charles of Portugal.

ROME, Oct. 9.—The letter recently written by the Pope to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, protesting against the fêtes in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Italian unity, has greatly stirred up the Liberals, and isl likely to add to the warmth of the popular reception of King Charles of Portugal.

The latter is expected to visit Rome Oct. 17. King Charles is disliked at the Vatican, and his visit has been discouraged by the Pope, who, it is believed, will refuse to receive him.

The Pope's letter to Cardinal Rampolla says: "The sentiment of humanity, which is preserved even by minds dominated by passion, seemed to permit the hope that some consideration would be shown to our old age, but this sentiment has been brutally ignored, and we have been reduced to becoming almost immediate witnesses of the apotheosis of the Italian revolution and the spoliation of the Holy See. What pained us most was the intention to perpetuate, rather than terminate, a conflict whose disastrous results none can measure."

The Pope declares that the promoters of the occupation of Rome followed an anti-religious ideal, desiring to make Rome pagan. This was recently celebrated, with the sanction of the new law, by noisy demonstrators, led by a sect who are the enemies of God. The nation suffers, and the parties of subversion, menacing all civil and social institutions, are increasing in numbers and strength.

Continuing, his Holiness says: "If the Italians would shake off the Masonic yoke and listen to us we could open our heart to their most fondly cherished hopes; otherwise we can only prophesy fresh perils and greater disasters."

TROUBLES OF PELHAM-CLINTON.

His Estates, Including the Hope Diamond, Are to be Sold.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The financial troubles of Lord Francis Henry Pelham-Clinton-Hope, only brother and heir presumptive of the Duke of Newcastle, bid fair to be cleared up satisfactorily. Lord Francis married some time ago Miss May Yohe, an American actress.

After considerable negotiation, an arrangement, the terms of which are now almost completed, has been entered into, by which a certain life assurance company will take over all the estates of Lord Francis, giving therefor a sum of money that will be sufficient to liquidate all the unsecured debts at the rate of 10s. in the pound.

Part of the Deepdene property, in Surrey, which came to Lord Francis through his mother, will be sold for building lots, the present tenant, the Duchess of Marlborough, consenting to surrender her lease.

Among Lord Francis's property is the famous Hope diamond, upon which is placed a value of $220,000. This is an heirloom, but the trustees desire to sell it. It is rather an ugly blue stone, about the size of a hen's egg. An American recently offered $100,000 for it, but his offer was refused. The stone is supposed to be the same one that Louis XIV. at one time owned, and which was lost in 1792.

SOCIALIST MEETING AT BRESLAU.

Delegates Could Not March in Parade nor Give Living Pictures.

BRESLAU, Oct. 9.—The arrest and expulsion from Germany of Dr. Ellenbogen, Austrian delegate to the Socialist Congress, yesterday, is attributed to a speech delivered by him in laudation of Socialism, together with the fact of his entering Germany without proper papers.

The report of the expulsion from the congress of Frau Zeikin, the editress of the Stuttgart Gleichheit, was erroneous. She delivered a speech in the congress upon the subject of the emancipation of women.

The authorities forbade the delegates to march in procession to the temb of Lasalle to-day, as they had intended to do, and they were obliged to proceed to the cemetery in small groups. They laid wreaths upon the grave.

The living pictures, which had been arranged for to-night, were also forbidden by the police.

IMPERIAL HEIRS GRAVELY ILL.

Czarowitch Tried Leyden and Archduke Will Try Maragliano.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Prof. Leyden, the medical specialist who was summoned to the Caucasus a short time ago to attend the Czarowitch of Russia, has received a telegram saying that the Czarowitch is alarmingly ill.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Genoa to the Central News says that Dr. Maragliano has gone to Lussin, in order to inoculate with tuberculosis serum Archduke Franz, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph and heir to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, whose condition is causing much anxiety.

A PANIC IN KAFIR STOCKS.

Largest Operators Come to the Rescue and Check the Fall.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Kafirs dropped heavily today on the Stock Exchange under the influence of a rush of weak holders, partly due to the impending Jewish holidays, which will be followed by a settlement day. As was the case the other day, the big operators came to the rescue and checked the fall.

While the slump on the London Stock Exchange was at its worst, the Glasgow Exchange, where "Kaffirs" are largely dealt in, got into a panic, and some kinds of "Kafir" securities declined 5 points. The decline was recovered later, however, upon the receipt of reassuring quotations from London. There was also a slight scare on the Manchester Exchange.

BAD WEATHER IN NORTH SEA.

Steamer Chatfield and Craft of All Kinds in the Tyne.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The British steamer Chatfield, from Hamburg for Delaware Breakwater, has put into the Tyne, having experienced fearful weather in the North Sea. During the storm the steward was thrown down by the tossing of the ship and seriously injured.

A large number of craft of all kinds are taking refuge in the Tyne and other east coast ports to escape the rough weather.

Congo State's Recruits Exaggerated.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.—Le Journal de Bruxelles denies upon official authority the statement made in the Antwerp Matin yesterday that the Congo State authorities are enlisting a force of 6,000 men for an expedition. The only men that are being enlisted are a few hundred recruits who are intended to reinforce the weak points in the Lualaba region.

Earthquakes Again at Laibach.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—Earthquake shocks, accompanied by subterranean noises, were felt at Laibach, thirty-five miles northeast of Trieste, at midnight last night, and repeated tremors of the earth were again felt this morning. The inhabitants of the town and vicinity are in a state of panic, many of them refusing to return to their houses.

Floods from Rainstorms in Italy.

ROME, Oct. 9.—Severe rainstorms have caused floods in several parts of Italy. Many deaths by drowning are reported, and there has been serious loss of cattle, crops, and property. In many places the railways have been inundated and traffic stopped. More definite details are not yet obtainable.

Salvage from the Cristobal Colon.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Havana says the safe, torpedoes, and quick-firing guns of the sunken cruiser Cristobal Colon have been saved, but that the big guns will be recovered is extremely doubtful. The money chest has been found.

Quiet Is Restored in Seoul.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 9.—Advices from Seoul, the capital of Corea, report that quiet has been restored there. The palace is being guarded by Japanese, and the Queen, whose life was menaced, is entirely safe.

Interior of Venezuela in Revolt.

PANAMA, Colombia, Oct. 9.—The Star and Herald says: "Trustworthy information has been received here that a revolution has broken out in the interior of Venezuela."

Broadhead Will Retire from Office.

BERNE, Oct. 9.—The papers here state that J. O. Broadhead, American Minister to Switzerland, will shortly retire from office, owing to his advanced age.

FRESH TALK OF FILIBUSTERING

The Sugar Trust Said to Have Started an Armed Party for Hawaii—Cholera Practically Stamped Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The steamship Australia arrived from Honolulu shortly before 7 o'clock this morning. She was placed in quarantine.

A report is circulated, as coming via Australia, that a filibustering expedition is on its way to Honolulu. A large body of men is said to be heavily armed and to have several cannon. They are said to intend establishing a government on Mauri or Hawaii Island. The rumor says the American Sugar Trust furnishes the money for the expedition. The general opinion regards the story as fictitious.

Members of the Cabinet appear to attach little importance to the report. The military and police, however, are keeping their powder dry.

A definite reply has been sent by the Government to United States Minister Willis in reference to the Purcell claim, denying any liability as the Government understands the matter.

Cholera in Honolulu appears to be substantially at an end. An interval of eight days from Sept. 19 to 27, passed without a fresh case. The cholera hospital was emptied and the nurses dismissed. Then a case appeared in the infected tenements on Nuuanau Street. A second case appeared Sept. 28, in the insane asylum, an inmate who drank ditch stream water among the Tara patches. The record shows totals of 87 cases and 62 deaths. A general cleaning and disinfection was made of all the buildings in the infected neighborhood. The case on the 28th is believed to show that cholera infection lingers in the water courses.

The loss of their customary fish diet has been felt by the natives as a great hardship. A considerable portion of the population subsisted by their labor in fishing and gathering sea products on the reefs. To meet the consequent distress among the native population, a relief society was organized, quite exclusively of Royalist and half-white ladies. Merchants and citizens of all classes promptly subscribed over $9,000. For three weeks rations were issued to from 1,500 to 2,500 natives. The Council of State has appropriated thus far $35,000 toward the special expenses caused by the pestilence.

A fairly accurate census of Honolulu has been derived from the books of the sub-inspectors. The figures obtained are as follows: Hawaiians, including all part whites, 10,410; Chinese, 7,523; Japanese, 2,000; Portuguese, 3,845; other foreigners, 4,206. The total population of the city is 28,061. This is an increase of 5,154 in five years. The Hawaiians have decreased and Portuguese, Chinese, and Japanese have increased. The other foreigners have decreased 18 per cent.

The United States cruiser Olympia and the gunboat Bennington were still at Lahaina at last advices. The Olympia had procured some coal by a schooner from Honolulu and had been around to Kahuilui for more.

A NEW HAWAIIAN MINISTER.

Francis M. Hatch Will Soon Succeed Mr. Castle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Hawaiian Minister, Mr. Castle, said to-day that his appointment at Washington was but temporary, and that he accepted it with the understanding that he should be relieved by Dec. 1.

It was generally understood in official circles when Mr. Castle left Honolulu, some weeks ago, that his successor would be Francis M. Hatch, the present Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs. So far as Mr. Castle knows, there has been no change in this respect, although he has not since been officially notified regarding the matter. As soon as his successor qualifies, Mr. Castle will leave for Hawaii, to resume his law practice, which he abandoned for the time being in order that the Government might not be without a diplomatic representative at Washington, with plenary powers. The permanent appointment to this post, however, he emphatically declined.

Francis M. Hatch, who will presumably represent Hawaii in the future, is, like all the leading officials of the new Pacific republic, an American. He is forty years of age. He has been a resident of the island sixteen years, going to Honolulu from Portsmouth, N. H., where he was born and reared. He is a lawyer, and was for some years a partner of Mr. Castle, the present Minister. He was a member of the Advisory Council, when the Provisional Government was formed, after the overthrow of the Queen, nearly three years ago. He was subsequently advanced to his present office, and when the Constitution was adopted and a de jure Government established, he received a reappointment.

Sandy Hook Route.

The steamers of the Sandy Hook route will be withdrawn for the season on and after Sunday, Oct. 13.

On Monday, Oct. 14, the Seabright express will begin running, arriving in New-York, foot Liberty Street Station, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 9:37 A. M. Returning, leave New-York at 3:45 P. M.—adv.

LORD SACKVILLE'S SPITE

A Recalled British Minister Writes Against Ambassador Bayard.

HIS WORK PLEASES MR. LABOUCHERE

It Amuses Washington Because It Is So Absurd and Provokes Remarks from an ex-Assistant Secretary.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A representative of The United Press called to-day upon Ambassador Bayard, who is the guest of the Marquis of Bath at Longleat, Warminster, Wiltshire, in reference to the attack made upon him by Lord Sackville, in a pamphlet printed for private circulation. Sackville's charge is that Mr. Bayard, in asking for the British Minister's recall in 1888, was actuated by political motives solely.

Mr. Bayard said that the matter was entirely out of his hands, and was contained in the official diplomatic correspondence exchanged between Great Britain and the United States in 1888. Mr. Bayard added that he would say nothing more, the foregoing being all that was necessary.

Commenting upon the pamphlet, Mr. Labouchère says, in Truth:

"Whether it is courteous or judicious in Lord Sackville to publish this attack when Mr. Bayard is American Ambassador in London, is a debatable question, to which it may be very reasonably replied that Mr. Bayard was immeasurably more discourteous and injudicious in his behavior toward Mr. Sackville-West, (now Lord Sackville,) when the latter was British Minister in Washington, and that Mr. Bayard, therefore, cannot fairly complain. But the matter acquires exceptional interest, when it is considered by the side of the dispute over the America's Cup. It will be remembered that Mr. Sackville-West was the victim of an electioneering trick. An indiscreet expression of opinion on his part was exaggerated into extravagant importance for the purpose of exciting anti-English agitation. The trick was successful, and England, in the person of her envoy, was grossly and wantonly insulted. Mr. Cleveland, however, failed to secure election.

"In our relations with America, experience teaches us to be always on the alert. This has made the English papers oversuspicious, they possibly imagining trickery where none exists. It is for this reason especially advisable that international contests be discontinued until this impression is removed or until the Americans realize that they are sufficiently strong to depend upon themselves, without requiring the additional support of sharp practice. The two nations are so very nearly allied that everything ought to be done on both sides of the Atlantic to unite them even more closely. Both have much in common. In America they have our peers. In England we have their heiresses."

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A special from London to a morning paper says:

"An article heralded in many respects unprecedented, publication by a British or other high diplomat has been discussed during the last few days among the foreign representatives to the Court of St. James. This is a handsomely printed pamphlet marked 'For private circulation only,' and entitled 'My Mission to the United States, '81-'89,' and has just been issued by Lord Sackville, who, as Sir Lionel Sackville West, K. C. M. G., was the British Minister to Washington during the period named.

"The opening pages of the pamphlet are devoted to his reception in 1881 by Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, and to his negotiations in the matter of the Fenian suspects whose release was requested by the United States in 1882. Lord Sackville declares that Lord Granville, upon representation of Lord Spencer, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and lately in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, telegraphed the First Assistant Secretary of State, saying that his (Lord Sackville's) life was in danger, and asking for protection.

"Secretary Frelinghuysen, he says, declined to take any step officially, but sent him to Gen. Sherman. The latter invited him to a trip in the President's yacht. All preparations were made, and they spent ten days cruising in the James River, after which 'it was deemed that the excitement caused by the Irish executions had abated.'

"It notes Mr. Blaine's defeat with not greatly depressed exultation, and says he looked hopefully to the new Democratic Administration and Mr. Bayard. The latter, he says, deprecated to him 'the influence which the Irish party had obtained in the constituencies, and expressed himself as determined not to allow his action to be dictated by it.'

"Lord Sackville also quotes a conversation with Mr. Bayard, of which he made a note at the time, in which the latter said: 'The Irish vote has now become a great factor in American politics, and he might tell me that the word British prefixed to any political or commercial question was sufficient to create enmity toward England.'

"Lord Sackville treats of events prior to Mr. Cleveland's renomination in 1888.

"'It was necessary for him to show himself more anti-English than his opponents,' says the pamphlet.

"He then quotes the Murchison letter and his reply, which he refers to as 'incautious,' both of which, to his amazement, were published in The New-York Tribune, the organ of the Republican Party, Oct. 22, 1888. He learned from private sources that no such person as Murchison existed.

"The excitement over the Sackville incident, as it was called, became farcical. He was caricatured. He saw Mr. Bayard four days before election, and the Secretary cordially accepted my expression of regret at what had occurred. When, however, I saw Mr. Bayard the following day, he said the matter had become serious, great interests depended upon the re-election of Mr. Cleveland; he could not ignore 'the injurious effect which my letter had had upon a certain faction, the vote of which was necessary for the success of any Democratic candidate.' He saw a copy of a telegram from the State Department to Minister Phelps accusing him of 'political cowardice.'

"He took this offensive telegram to Mr. Bayard, saying he considered it a personal insult. Mr. Bayard was 'embarrassed and confused, and at last said that he knew nothing of any such telegram having been sent.' He was furnished with a copy of the following telegram, received by a member of the Cabinet from the National Committee in New-York:

"'Does the President know that the Irish vote is slipping out of our hands because of diplomatic shilly-shallying? See Lamont, the President's secretary and chief wire-puller, at once. Something ought to be done to-day.'

"Accordingly, he received his passports that afternoon.

"Lord Sackville quotes a statement he made to Lord Salisbury accusing Secretary Bayard of flagrant misstatement of facts and of duplicity.

"He refers to President Cleveland in bitter terms, and adds: 'There is no base action which an American politician will not resort to in order to gain an election.'

"He quotes another dispatch from Mr. Herbert to Lord Salisbury, in which the author of the Murchison letter, one Osgoodly, was recommended to President Harrison in a letter to California Republicans, telling the story of Osgoodly's fraud and 'claiming for him the credit and recognition which was fairly due him for his remarkable achievement.'

"Lord Sackville gives credit for the publication to 'one Quay, a Senator and chief of Republican wire-pullers,' to whom his (Lord Sackville's) letter was sent by the California politicians. Then Lord Sackville adds: 'Mr. Bayard remained in obscurity for four years until the re-election of Mr. Cleveland, when he was appointed Ambassador to London as a recognition, it may be presumed, of his remarkable achievement. The perpetrator of these degrading acts of political trickery emerges from the political mire a social success and meets those upon whom he has so mercilessly trampled with a smiling countenance.'

"Lord Sackville says that two Justices of the Supreme Court, since dead, spoke in terms of the strongest condemnation of President Cleveland's action toward him.

"He quotes a letter in full from a manager of a dime museum, in New-York, offering him $2,000 a week and expenses for himself and suite, if he would hold two levees daily, or two hours, in 'my palatial museum.'

"'It is unnecessary,' adds Lord Sackville, 'for me to comment further upon the political degradation which avowedly exists in the United States, nor upon the difficulties which a British Minister has to contend with in maintaining amicable relations with a Government influenced solely by the political necessity of the moment, and whose action is controlled by a faction hostile to his own country.'"

SACKVILLE AMUSES WASHINGTON.

J. C. Bancroft Davis Tells His Impression of Some Incidents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The extracts from the pamphlet printed by Lord Sackville-West, reviewing his diplomatic career in this country, which ended in his receiving summarily his passports in the Fall of 1888, after the publication of the Murchison letter, have caused much amusement in Washington, where the ex-diplomat is well known. It would be hard to conceive of a more ridiculous publication. Lord Sackville, with a seriousness that is comical, tells the select coterie to whom his pamphlet has been sent that he was a veritable storm centre while he was stationed in Washington.

Not the least laughable portion of his remarkable pamphlet is that which relates to a letter received by him soon after the Murchison affair from the manager of a New-York dime museum, offering him $2,000 a week if he would hold two levees daily in the museum. Of course, Lord Sackville refused this offer, tempting though it must have been.

While the officials of the State and War Departments refuse to discuss the Sackville pamphlet they estimate it at its true worth. One officer of the State Department said this afternoon that if any further evidence were required that Sackville's retirement from the United States was desirable, the ex-Minister had now furnished it. It is thought in some quarters that Ambassador Bayard, who was severely scored in the publication, may ask the State Department to make complaint against Lord Sackville. The latter, although retired, is on the pension list of the British Government.

J. C. Bancroft Davis, who was First Assistant Secretary of State under Frelinghuysen, and whose conversation Lord Sackville repeats, makes the following statement to-day: "I appear in the account twice, once in connection with an alleged request made by Secretary Frelinghuysen for the release of imprisoned Irish suspects, and once as receiving information from Lord Granville of an alleged Irish conspiracy to take Lord Sackville's life.

"In regard to the first, what took place between the two Governments was this: Mr. Frelinghuysen, by direction of the President, instructed Mr. Lowell to ask Lord Granville to have the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland instructed to exercise the discretion, reposed in him by law, to order an immediate trial of the prisoners who had then been imprisoned without trial many months. This request, when pressed, brought about the release of all the prisoners. I cannot recall that I had any conversation with the British Minister on that subject; but, as his account appears to have been a contemporaneous one, it is probably substantially correct.

"In regard to the conspiracy against Sir Lionel's life, this is the first that I have heard of it. The telegram, which the account says was sent to 'the Assistant Secretary,' perhaps an error for 'the Secretary,' never reached me."

Mr. Davis added that he never knew that any representation had been made that Sir Lionel's life was endangered, and had never heard before that he had been taken on a ten days' cruise by Gen. Sherman to avoid possible violence to his person.

FINE RELICS FOR ATLANTA

The Daughters of the Revolution Loan Their Treasures—Contributions of Great Worth.

It might have been an art museum, and it might have been a small meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that graced the dining room of Mrs. Donald McLean, 186 Lenox Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and it was a little of both, although the Atlanta Exposition was the primary cause of it all.

Mrs. McLean, Regent of the New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, is Chairman of the Colonial Committee of the New-York State Commission, and through her efforts a large and beautiful collection of Colonial relics has been brought together and is just being shipped to Atlanta.

Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Miss Mary Van Buren Vandepool, and other "Daughters" were present as contributors and assistants.

The members of the committee, who have assisted in the work, are Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Henry B. Plant, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. William L. Strong, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpool, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. M. W. Wootton, Mrs. Gertrude N. C. Hamilton, Mrs. William P. Havemeyer, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Miss M. F. Forsyth, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Kenyon, Mrs. J. B. Wynkoop, Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Miss Kate Batchallor, Saratoga; Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, Mrs. W. E. Ford, Mrs. De Courcey Ireland, Mrs. William C. Doane, wife of Bishop Doane, and Regent of the Albany Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. A. Van R. Wells, Mrs. Pauline C. Stoddard, Mrs. A. D. Allen, Miss J. C. Edwin-Martin, Mrs. W. Gelman Thompson, Mrs. R. A. Atwater, Mrs. Seeley Little, Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, and Mrs. George N. Crouse.

Mrs. McLean goes to Atlanta Monday, to stay the rest of the month. Miss Carolyn Pond leaves New-York to-day for Atlanta. She will have the entire charge of this collection. Its intrinsic as well as its general value is very great.

LIBERTY BELL RECEIVED.

A Great Patriotic Demonstration at the Atlanta Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—An imposing civil and military parade this morning escorted the liberty bell to Exposition Park. The procession was two miles long. It was watched by countless thousands of spectators along the line of march. Public school children were present in immense crowds. There were fully 40,000 people on the grounds.

The bell was enthusiastically cheered along the route. Delegations of distinguished citizens from other States participated in the exercises and pleasures of the day. Never was such an enthusiastic and patriotic demonstration witnessed in Atlanta's history. It was the most notable day of the exposition.

The exercises began at the grounds at 12 o'clock, and continued throughout the day and evening.

IN A "HARVEST HOME" DRESS

Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s Store Beautifully Decorated.

To mark the opening of the Fall season, Hilton, Hughes & Co. have decorated their store in a "harvest home" dress that is well worth seeing.

On entering the store, the eye of the visitor is caught by high arches of dark yellow, on which are words of welcome. In the centre of the ground floor, on a high pedestal, are placed two immense cornucopias, from the mouths of which pour fruits and flowers characteristic of the season.

At the sides of the rotunda on every floor are draped steamers of dark yellow, and from them hang long lines and garlands of Autumn leaves, the rich colors of which, set off by the white background, give an impression of warmth.

On the second floor there has been placed a sort of reception room. The columns have been decorated with potted plants and leaves, and the mounted wild animals scattered about add to the effect of the fur garments, which are here shown. In glass cases are placed a number of handsome gowns for evening and reception wear, which represent the best work of Worth and other famous French makers.

In bonnets and hats, the display made includes the work of all of the chief European milliners.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The transfers in the Twenty-first Infantry are: Lieut. Edward H. Brooke, from I to Company E; Lieut. Willson Y. Stamper, from E to Company I; Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, from H to Company K; Lieut. William M. Morrow, from E to Company I; Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, from K to Company H; Lieut. Anton Springer, Jr., from I to Company E.

—Lieut. John P. Wisser, First Artillery has been relieved from duty with Light Battery K, and will report to the United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

—Col. Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant General, has been placed in charge of the division or military information.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster F. T. Arms has been detached from the Vermont, Nov. 1, and ordered to duty at the General Storekeeper's Department, New-York Navy Yard.

—Naval Cadets K. M. Bennett, W. Bagley, C. B. Barnes, and J. C. Breckinridge have been detached from the Montgomery, Oct. 12, and ordered to the Texas.

—Ensign H. R. Jones, Jr., has been detached from the Lancaster, and ordered to the Minneapolis as watch and division officer.

—Paymaster J. P. Loomis has been detached from the Minneapolis, Oct. 15, and ordered to the Vermont, Nov. 1.

—Ensign W. O. Chase has been detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance.

—Passed Assistant Engineer C. W. Dyson has been ordered to duty with the Fish Commission, Oct. 21.

—Paymaster J. B. Redfield has been ordered to the Minneapolis, Oct. 15.

TWO WILLS IN A WEEK

Bitter Litigation Threatened Over Mrs. Babet Karl's Estate.

CHARGES OF UNDUE INFLUENCE MADE

Relatives Will Contest the Second Document, Under Which Rabbi Aaron Wise and Family Would Profit.

Mrs. Babet Karl executed two wills within one week, and as a result some bitter litigation is threatened, involving the Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, rabbi of the Congregation Rodoph Sholom, and his son, Otto Irving Wise, the lawyer, who has an office in the Stewart Building.

It is alleged that the well-known rabbi and his son influenced Mrs. Karl and induced her to make the second will, under which Dr. Wise and his family profit, to the exclusion of certain persons whose claims Mrs. Karl, who was eighty years old, had admitted and provided for under her previous will.

Mrs. Karl was the widow of a well-known merchant, and left an estate estimated to be worth from $12,000 to $20,000. She was for many years a member of Dr. Wise's congregation, and sustained intimate relations with his family.

The first will, executed on April 17, 1893, was drawn by her nephew, Abraham Stern, a wealthy real estate lawyer of high standing, who has an office at 122 Bowery. It was filed not long after her death, which occurred on March 24, 1895, by Maurice Blumenthal, the lawyer, of 273 Broadway, acting in behalf of the executors. This will is in the Surrogate's calendar for probate on Oct. 16.

To the surprise of most people who knew the old lady, another will, dated April 24, 1893, just seven days later than the date of the first will, was filed yesterday by Otto Irving Wise. This will was drawn by Mr. Wise, and named himself and Mr. Stern as executors.

Mr. Stern said yesterday that he was as much surprised as any one else when he learned of the second will, and he announced emphatically that under no circumstances would he acknowledge its validity, nor serve as executor, though his interests as a legatee are practically the same under both documents.

Under the will drawn by young Mr. Wise, his father, the rabbi, is given $1,000, and his brother and sister, Joseph H. and Ella L. Wise, get $500 each. The Congregation Shomrey Hachomoth of Jerusalem, in Palestine, in which Dr. Wise is actively interested, gets $1,000, the money to be transmitted through Dr. Wise himself.

Under the first will filed, Dr. Wise is given only $500, and his children and the Jerusalem congregation get nothing. On the other hand, Julius Levy of 319 East Fourth Street, with whom Mrs. Karl lived for years, is given $1,500, under the first will, while under the second he and his children are to get $5 each.

Except for these differences, and a few minor legacies, the provisions made in the two wills are very nearly alike, a number of charitable organizations profiting under both.

Will No. 1, filed by Mr. Blumenthal, provides in detail for the following bequests:

Trustees of the Congregation Rodoph Sholom, $1,000; Hebrew Benevolent Society, $500; Jewish Hospital, $500; Jewish Orphan Asylum, $500; Jessie Forster, $600; Julius Levy, $1,000; Celestine Levy, $500; Lena Rosenthal, $250; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Furth, Bavaria, $200; Sisters of St. Francis Xavier, $100; Rosa Stern, $300; Sarah Seelig, $1,000; Katie Fischel, $300; Aaron Goodman, $250; and the Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, $500.

Will No. 2, filed yesterday by Mr. Wise, makes these bequests:

The Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, $1,000; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $500; Die Israelitische Waisen Anstalt of Furth, Bavaria, $200, with the request that Mrs. Karl's name and the name of her husband be included in the prayers said for the repose of souls; Congregation Shonney Hachomoth of Jerusalem, Palestine, $1,000; Sisters of the Order of St. Francis Xavier in East Fifth Street, $100; Montefiore Home, $100; Lena Rosenthal, $250; Rosa Stern, $100; Sarah Seelig, $1,000; Ella L. Wise, $500; Joseph H. Wise, $500; Dora Dietz, $300; Mrs. Fischel, $200; Julius Levy and each of his children, $5; the Congregation Rodoph Sholom, $1,000, with a request to say prayers for the repose of Mrs. Karl's soul and for the repose of the soul of her husband on the anniversaries of their deaths.

The residue of Mrs. Karl's estate under both wills is given in equal parts to the children of Bernard Stern, the brother of the testatrix, of whom Mr. Abraham Stern is one.

Otto Irving Wise was not inclined to attach much importance to the chances of a successful contest of the second will. He said yesterday:

It does not make any difference to me personally whether the will I filed to-day or the other one is admitted. I simply did my duty in filing it for probate, and shall, of course, continue to push it, for there can be no question as to its validity. Mrs. Karl was always making and remaking her will. She knew me from the time I was a child, and when I first began to practice law she had me draw a will for her, probably to give me something to do. As for this will, she sent for me, and I went to her house to see her. She told me what she wanted, and I drew the document accordingly.

The filing of this second will, of course, will act as a stop on the probate of the first. If the probate of the first will is insisted on, we shall contest it. I had hoped to reach an understanding without a contest, but there seemed to be a hitch, and a contest now seems probable.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, who is to conduct the probate proceedings for the first will, said: "I am not at this time prepared to say anything, except that we maintain that the will of April 17, 1893, is the only legal and valid one, and we shall insist on its probate. Later my clients, the executors, may have a good deal to say."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago is at the Holland.

—Col. E. E. Wood of West Point is at the Normandie.

—Ex-Senator Abram Lansing of Albany is at the Gilsey.

—James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie is at the Murray Hill.

—Col. Thomas F. Goode of Virginia is at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham of Maine is at the Park Avenue.

—Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut is at the St. Denis.

—Assistant Postmaster Gen. Charles Neilson is at the Hoffman.

—Judge W. J. Groo of Middletown, and Charles H. Meigs of New-Haven are at the Empire.

—Count Vinci, of the Italian Embassy, and Gen. J. J. Dana of Washington are at the Cambridge.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Curtis Guild of Boston are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, and S. R. Callaway, President of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, are at the Waldorf.

—Congressman F. H. Gillett of Massachusetts, B. F. Jones of Pittsburg, Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, and H. B. Ledyard of Detroit are at the Windsor.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The following are registered to-night at the Washington hotels:

Arlington—James W. Ridgway and wife, Brooklyn; Albert Fox and son, New-York.
Ebbitt—W. S. Kidd, Irvin King, New-York.
Raleigh—A. Kaufman, A. J. Parker, Edwin Fitzgerald, G. M. Miller, James S. Fleming, C. W. Dreyer, H. W. Montgomery, H. L. Stern, R. H. Silverman, H. W. Van Houten, R. S. Lewis, A. Alexander, Henry Ottenberg, H. S. Herman, New-York.
Riggs—George W. Catt, New-York.
Shoreham—E. G. Kremer, M. H. Phelps, James L. Scott, New-York.
Willard's—William A. Leslie, G. H. Whally, W. E. Losee, New-York.

Date of Reichsrath's Next Session.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—The Wiener Tageblatt says the next session of the Reichsrath will begin Oct. 22.

Latest Arrival.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Gifts for Weddings
in Great Abundance at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

TRICOLOR FLUTTERING IN PANAMA

Celebration by French Consul, Canal Company, and Colonists of the Capture of Madagascar's Capital.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Oct. 9.—French flags are displayed at the French Consulate, the canal buildings, and private houses of Frenchmen, in celebration of the capture of Antananarivo.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. Stewart M. Taylor.

Col. Stewart M. Taylor died at his home in Paris Monday afternoon of pneumonia, at the age of fifty-five years. He was born in New-York City in 1840, and was the son of Dr. Isaac E. Taylor. He received a liberal education, and afterward studied law. At the outbreak of the war he entered the Union Army, and was twice wounded.

He served with distinction and was brevetted for meritorious service. He filled several civil positions subsequently, and was at one time Naval Officer at the port of San Francisco.

Col. Taylor married Miss Gertrude Judge of Virginia. He also leaves three sisters—Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Hilliard Judge, and Miss Louise Taylor.

John S. Carr.

John S. Carr, seventy-four years old, President of the J. C. Carr Cracker Company, died of heart disease yesterday at Springfield, Mass. His product had a reputation through New-England and the Middle States, and his Springfield factory was the largest in Western Massachusetts.

He was in Quincy Market, Boston, at one time in business, and bought and filled up the strip along Charles River where the Squire pork works are situated. At Gov. Fairbanks's request he established a cracker factory in St. Johnsbury, Vt. He was a friend of James G. Blaine and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1892. He was a prominent Mason.

John Duane, Jr.

John Duane, Jr., brother-in-law of Judge John Henry McCarthy, died Tuesday at his home, 329 Henry Street. Mr. Duane was born in the Thirteenth Ward, was educated at St. Teresa's Academy and the American College of Veterinary Surgeons, was appointed Chief Clerk of the Fifth Judicial District Court by Judge McCarthy in 1887, and was reappointed by Judge Goldfogle in 1893. He leaves a wife.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James E. Pugh, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Washington, D. C., died yesterday. He practically built up the organization in Washington, and when taken ill was engaged in a very successful effort to collect funds for erecting a magnificent home for the association, in lieu of the headquarters destroyed by fire a short time ago. Mr. Pugh was a Pennsylvanian. He had been connected with the Young Men's Christian Association in Washington for nearly ten years, and had been its local Secretary since 1889. He was

YALE PROFESSORS OBJECT

Their Demand for an Apology Prevents Yale-Harvard Football Game.

THE ALUMNI WANT THE CONTEST

The New-Haven Team Largely Made Up of New Men, But It Is Ready to Tackle Cambridge.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—If some of the inside history relating to efforts on the part of distinguished Yale and Harvard alumni to bring about a football game between these two universities for 1895 could be made public it would make very interesting reading for the college world. This much can be stated, that prominent representatives of the alumni of the two universities have been at work for several weeks endeavoring to patch up a truce between Yale and Harvard, and that at one time quite recently it seemed as though they would be successful. But it is understood in well-informed university circles that there was a hidden but powerful influence at work on the part of half a dozen professors of Yale, who took the stand that Yale should not have any dealings with the Harvard football authorities looking to a contest this year until an apology from Harvard was received for some of the harsh talk against Yale after the last Springfield game.

This influence prevailed, much against the wishes of such well-known admirers and backers of college athletics as Walter Camp, George Adee, and equally leading graduates of Yale.

From the same reliable source in the college athletic world of these two New-England universities comes the information that Harvard has been ready at any time within the last couple of months to receive a challenge from Yale, and that such a challenge would have been accepted, and the regular annual game in which the two universities and their thousands of friends are warmly interested would have followed.

The same authority states that amicable conditions had progressed to such an extent that Harvard was perfectly willing, as were those intimately associated with the direction of the Yale athletics, to let unfortunate controversy, to let bygones be bygones, the past relegated to oblivion, and the old-time healthy rivalry in athletics resumed. But there was that bulwark of opposition on the part of a few Yale professors who would not listen to argument in favor of a game for 1895 until the Cambridge football representatives had amply apologized for some of the hot talk of a year ago. This influence was sufficient to frustrate all the advances made in the way of reconciliation, and now the chances of a game are regarded as very slim indeed, though there are a few prominent alumni of both institutions who still cling to the hope that there will yet be a game.

Are pretty certain to make the Yale aggregation that will meet Princeton on the gridiron. With Capt. Thorne are two of the regulars of last year's 'Varsity eleven. One of the two is Frederick T. Murphy, a junior in the academic department, who plays in the position of tackle. Last year Murphy played left tackle most of the time, appearing as right tackle on several occasions when it became necessary for him to take that place. His home is in Junction City, Kan., and he is twenty-two years of age. Murphy weighs about 180 pounds, and is a line player, his ability for throwing men off during the progress of a game being a distinguishing characteristic of his playing. It is owing to this fact that gains through his side of the line are few and far between. Very rarely have any gains been made while Murphy has been on duty.

There is no doubt that Murphy will get a place on the 'Varsity eleven. This is his fourth year at football—three years with the Yale players and one with the Andover Academy eleven before he became identified with Yale. He is a very stoutly built young man, and has a chest development at which Yale men have marveled. He will make one of the stand-bys for the 'Varsity eleven this season, and can be depended upon always to put up a great game of football.

Lewis Hinkey is another of the veteran players. His home is in Tonawanda, New-York State, and he is a brother to the Captain of the last year's eleven. He is in the junior class at Yale, and the prophets of the campus declare that he will certainly secure the place on the team at end rush. His style of playing football is very suggestive of that for which his brother was noted—namely, that of getting a grip on his opponent, a grip like that of a pair of iron tongs. Young Hinkey gives promise of being a brilliant player. He was recognized as a good one last year—so good, in fact, that he was put in as substitute end during a part of the games with Harvard and Princeton, and in both instances distinguished himself.

The practice at the Yale field thus far has been in twenty-minute halfs against a scrub eleven. The half will be lengthened out as the season advances. The principal practice work is done during the afternoons, although some of the backs put in a little time each forenoon in punting on the lot just back of the Yale gymnasium.

Capt. Thorne is a New-York City boy, and is a member of one of the oldest families there. He plays behind the line, either at full back or half back, generally, however, at full back, and does creditable work in either position. Since he played a year ago he has run up in weight somewhat, and now weighs about 195 pounds, being about ten pounds heavier than he was during the games of a year ago. This is Capt. Thorne's third year on the 'Varsity team. Before he entered Yale he played for three years on a preparatory school eleven, thus getting in fairly fine form for candidacy on the university eleven before he made his appearance at Yale. He is about 6 feet 1 inch in height, is a player of the first class, and is noted as a great drop kicker. He is about twenty-one years of age.

When he took hold of the candidates for 'Varsity team honors this season about thirty-five men came before him as applicants for places on the eleven. At the present time there are about ten men at the training table, with Capt. Thorne, and these include a number of the men who

When one glances over the list of men who made the Yale eleven of 1894 famous on the gridiron, and remembers that but two or three of that vigorous band of athletes are now in the university as a nucleus around which the team for 1895 is to be formed, the fact is emphasized that Yale this year will have a comparatively new set of men to sustain the blue. Stillman, the famous centre was graduated, and so have Hickok and McCrea, guards; Heard, the tackle, Greenway and Hinkey, (Captain,) at the ends; Adee, the brilliant quarter back, and Butterworth, the dashing full back. Not one of these old-time players who did such splendid work on the field in 1894 and prior thereto is in college to-day to play on the team. The loss of these men, at whose head in football qualities stood the silent Hinkey, is keenly felt by those who are ever anxious to see Yale stand away ahead of the other big colleges in the football contests.

But Capt. Thorne of this year's team acts not like a discouraged leader because of the big hole made by the graduation of the crowd of football players just mentioned, but, on the contrary, he has gone to work with a will to fashion out practically a new 'Varsity team from the abundance of material at hand for 1895. The candidates for the university eleven commenced training Sept. 14 under the direction of Capt. Thorne, and the practice has continued without scarcely any interruption since. Those men who are in what might be called the promising class have been put on a regular diet at the training table, and, as the time advances toward the big game with Princeton, that diet will become more

A. N. Jerrems, a good half back, is trying for the eleven. He belongs in the Hawaiian Islands, and his father was one of the officers in the provisional Government there. He is about twenty-one years of age and weighs 170 pounds. He did substitute work on the 'Varsity team for a while last season, playing half back. He might be termed a fair player. One criticism that has been made in his case is that he does not strike the line with as much force as is generally expected from one in that position. He is a '96 man in the Sheffield scientific department. At times he puts up a fine game and punts well. It is quite possible he may be a full back on the team this season.

Yale has another good piece of football timber in Clarence De Witt of Hartford, '96. In all probability he would have been on the 'Varsity eleven a year ago if he had not been prostrated with typhoid fever, and obliged to stop playing right in the heart of the season. He promised at that time to be, with Thorne, the mainstay of the Yale team, behind the line. He plays half back. It has been remarked of De Witt that his gains have been greater than even Thorne's, who is distinguished for the kind of football cleverness. Although inferior to Capt. Thorne as a dron kicker, as a ground gainer De Witt is probably without a peer among the Yale players. He is in first-class condition now, and plays a good, hard, offensive game.

These are some of the leaders among the 'Varsity men. Cross of '96 is a very likely candidate for centre. He has weight, height, strength, and quickness, and during the recent game against the Brown University team held his man in good shape. His work in that contest pleased the Yale critics to a great extent.

Bennett of '98 also aspires to the place of centre, but he is looked upon as a trifle too heavy, a fault that interferes with quickness in play. Chadwick, '97, is slated for one of the guards. Last year he played tackle on the university eleven. He is one of the strongest men in college, weighs nearly 200, and in the practice work thus far has put up a fine game.

McFarland, '98, S., played against Brown and did creditably. He is a powerful young fellow. Whitcomb, a post-graduate man, is a candidate for tackle. He came to Yale last year from De Pauw University, where he had considerable football experience. He was ineligible for the eleven last year, owing to the rule which provides that a man who comes from another college must be here one year before playing. Rodgers, '98, Captain of his team at Andover, is trying for the eleven. He is a steady, hard player, but not especially quick. Longacre, '96, of the 'Varsity crew of last June, is playing football and playing in good form.

As for the ends, there are a number of candidates. Greenway, '98, S., is a prominent one. Hatch, '96, and Hoye, '98, are trying for end. They play well. Fincke, '97, is perhaps the likeliest for quarter back. He puts a good deal of head work into the game, is lively, tackles well, and passes in good shape. Probably one of the best of the candidates for tackle is "Chub" Morris. There are three or four other candidates for this place.

Letton, '97, S., who played on the eleven last year, and Mills, a substitute last year, are in the race for half back or full back. They are snappy players. From the foregoing it may be seen that Yale has plenty of timber to select from. There are a number of others working faithfully for the team.

There is hardly any change this year in the number of Yale graduates who are spending the football season as coachers of college or university teams. The minor colleges are anxious to learn the "Yale game," and Yale football graduates are in great demand. No colleges except Harvard and Princeton have been without Yale coachers, and it is noteworthy that last year all the teams claiming championships in any locality were coached by Yale graduate players. The great Eastern champions were Yale and the University of Pennsylvania. Yale was coached exclusively by Yale graduates, but the coacher and trainer of the University of Pennsylvania team was George Woodruff, Yale, '89, a member of three champion Yale elevens, and two champion Yale boating eights. In the Northwest, where Stagg's team won for that locality, it must be remembered that Stagg was a member of two Yale elevens, and in the Far West the great teams on the Pacific slope were coached by Heffelfinger, Yale, '91, and McClurg, Yale, '92.

This year there are more college teams than ever which have adopted Yale's style of play and Yale coachers, and there are but two colleges whih have had Yale coachers who have not secured them for this season—Cornell, which has the Harvard rusher, Marshall Newell, and Williams, which will have Newell's partner, "Joe" Upton, as the coach part of this season.

A few of the leading Yale men who are coaching college elevens are George Woodruff, '89, University of Pennsylvania; A. A. Stagg, '89, University of Chicago; W. C. Wurtemberg, '89, Dartmouth; W. S. Moyle, '91, Brown; George O. Redington, '94, Syracuse University; William M. Richards, '95, Oberlin; C. D. Bliss, '93, University of Missouri; Lafe T. Bliss, '93, Manhattan College and West Point; W. H. Heffelfinger, '92, Stanford; Frank S. Butterworth, '95, University of California; J. E. Babbitt, '93, Haverford; S. G. Noyes, '92, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and Frank A. Hinkey, '96, Andover Academy. Some of the graduates coaching athletic club elevens are Rhodes, '91, Cleveland; McCormick, '93, Pittsburg; Bull, '89, Crescent; Wallis, '93, Orange; Balliett, '92, Seattle, Washington, and Corbin, '88, Dobbs Ferry.

Princeton Beats Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—The Tigers succeeded in carrying the ball over the University of Virginia's goal line six times to-day, in their annual game at the Catonville fair grounds. The Princeton eleven excelled the Virginians in every particular, and kept the ball in the latter's territory throughout the game.

The line up:

Princeton.	Positions.	Virginia.
Knight	Left end	Coche
Hinch	Left tackle	Davis
Riggs	Left guard	Poindexter
Galley	Centre	Sturdess
Rhodes	Right guard	Penton
Lea	Right tackle	Wallace
Hearn	Right end	Jackson
Smith	Quarter back	Hoxton
Armstrong	Left half back	Jones
Rosengarten	Right half back	Groner
Ayers		
Baird		
Pope	Full back	Whaley

Touch-downs—Armstrong, 2; Rosengarten, Hinch, Riggs, Ayers, Goals—Pope, 3; Rosengarten, Baird, (2.) Referee—Mr. S. S. Janney. Umpire—Mr. L. Bliss. Linesmen—Messrs. Brown and Cottman.

AQUEDUCT FAVORITES BEATEN.

All of Them Affected by the Cold at Yesterday's Races.

It was a 10-to-1 day at the Aqueduct track, where they had racing yesterday. The weather was 10 degrees below comfort, the wind blew ten knots an hour from the northeast, and all but one of the races were won by horses against which the average odds were 10 to 1. The other winner was Marshall, a 4-to-1 shot. Key West was the only one of the favorites to get a bit of the money, he finishing third in the race won by Marshall. As a consequence the bitter cold wintry wind that blew in from Jamaica Bay was not a whit colder than the plungers, who found playing favorites such a biting frost.

The fields of horses in nearly all the races were large, though the purses were small, all the races being purses for selling platers. Under such circumstances high-class races could not be expected, but there were some sharp finishes and good contests.

Balmaghie began the circus by upsetting all calculations by winning the opening race. He would have been the favorite, or would, at least, have been heavily backed, had Sims ridden him as he was expected to do. But Sims refused to ride because the weather was so cold, and Clark, who graduated from the class of maiden jockeys at Morris Park a year ago, prevented the proposed plunge on the horse. Rebea and Venusse being the fancied ones instead. Neither of the selected pair cut any figure in the race. Clark rode a good race on Balmaghie, and won from Little Dorrit very cleverly after a driving finish.

The highest class race of the afternoon was the third, for which Key West was made the favorite. It was a run of three-quarters of a mile, and with but 104 pounds up it looked like a gift for him. He and Pont Lear made the running for five furlongs, when Marshal, under the guidance of Sims, who had got warmed up by the time for this race, took it into his erratic head to run. Coming strong in the last furlong, he easily outfooted his field and won by a couple of lengths from Pont Lear, who was a length in front of Key West.

Sims was on Comanche in the next race, and the horse was made a hot favorite. But both horse and jockey seemed to have a chill, and Comanche was absolutely last at the finish. Mabel Glenn made a runaway race of the dash and won as she pleased from Kilkenny, who beat Drum Major very handily for the place.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $200, of which $25 to second and $15 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Balmaghie, H. Coomber's b. c., by Fonso-Constancy, 108 pounds, $500.....(F. Clarke)
2—Little Dorritt, C. Littlefield's br. f., 101.....(Redmond)
3—Perfidy, Madison Stable's b. f., 101..(C. Healy)
4—John Haines, 105.
5—Sunrise II., 103.
6—Buccaneer, 108.
7—Venetia II., 101.
8—Millie L., 105.
9—Gladoli, 101.
10—Rebea, 106.
11—Carthusian, 101.
12—Miss B. R., 109.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—1..Balmaghie	..3—1	15—1..Venetia II..	6—1
8—1..Little Dorritt	3—1	40—1..Millie L.	..15—1
8—1..Perfidy	..3—1	4—1..Gladoli	..7—5
15—1..John Haines	6—1	8—1..Rebea	..1—1
7—2..Sunrise II.	..6—5	15—1..Carthusian	..6—1
8—1..Buccaneer	..3—1	40—1..Miss B. R.	..15—1

Won by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $250, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45½. No bid for the winner.

1—Samaritan, F. O. Burridge's b. c., 3 years, by Britannic-Compassion, 95½ pounds, $300..
.....(Garrigan)
2—Parthenia, J. B. White's b. f., 3, 89, $300..
.....(Coudrier)
3—Claurece, Adele Stable's b. f., 3, 89, $300..
.....(O'Donnell)
4—Sir John, 3, 89.
5—Pekin, 5, 104.
6—Florinda, 4, 107.
7—Remorse, 6, 104.
8—Lady Adams, 4, 98.
9—Herkimer, 3, 92.
10—Navahoe, 3, 89.
11—Canadian, 3, 101.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..Samaritan	..4—1	7—2..Remorse	..6—5
6—1..Parthenia	..2—1	25—1..Lady Adams	10—1
10—1..Claurece	..4—1	6—1..Herkimer	..2—1
8—1..Sir John	..3—1	4—1..Navahoe	..7—5
7—5..Pekin	..3—5	8—1..Canadian	..3—1
10—1..Florinda	..4—1		

Won by a head; a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 5 years, by Voltigeur-Hard to Tell, 110½ pounds, $800..(Sims)
2—Pontlear, J. Kelly & Co.'s ch. f., 3, 94, $500..
.....(O'Leary)
3—Key West, M. Daly's b. h., a., 104, $600..
.....(Ham)
4—Juanita, 3, 94.
5—Lady Richmond, 3, 94.
6—Rolla, 4, 101.
7—Darkness, 5, 102.
8—Hands Up, 4, 99.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Marshall	..1—1	15—1..Lady Richmond	5—1
4—1..Pontlear	..1—1		3—1
7—10..Key West	Out	10—1..Rolla	
30—1..Juanita	10—1	30—1..Darkness	10—1
		50—1..Hands Up	20—1

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16. No bid for the winner.

1—Mabel Glenn, Madison Stable's b. m., a., by Hindoo-Calpburnia, 100½ pounds, $500..
.....(Healy)
2—Kilkenny, T. Welsh's br. h., 6, 102, $500..
.....(Keefe)
3—Drum Major, D. T. Pulsifer's ch. c., 4, 106½..
.....(Ballard)
4—Berwyn, 6, 105.
5—Mirage, 3, 101.
6—Kinglet, 5, 108.
7—Comanche, 5, 110½.
8—Julien, a., 99.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
15—..Mabel Glen	..5—1	10—1..Mirage	..3—1
6—1..Kilkenny	..2—1	6—1..Kinglet	..2—1
8—1..Drum Major	..3—1	Comanche	3—5
15—1..Berwyn	..5—1	10—1..Julien	..3—1

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $250, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16½. No bid for the winner.

1—Fifield, T. Welsh's b. g., by Bib Miles-Vulture, 99 pounds, $800.....(Healy)
2—Dulcie Larondie, C. Littlefield's b. f., 97, $300.....(Redmond)
3—Tomoka, W. C. Daly's ch. g., $97, $300..(Keefe)
4—King T., 104.
5—Rosalind III., 97.
6—Sky Blue, 97.
7—Wellman, 100.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Fifield	..6—5	12—1..King T.	4—1
20—1..Dulcie Laron-		..Rosalind III.	2—5
die	..7—1	3—1..Sky Blue	4—5
10—1..Tomoka	..3—1	20—1..Wellman	..8—1

Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
King Hero	112	Runover	109
Tremargo	112	Star E. Ball	109
Belle Amie	112	Signora	109
Hamilton II	112	Eliza Belle	109
Mr. Reed	112		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile.

Buckrene	127	Stonenellie	109
Agitator	120	Integrity	108
Adelbert	110	Captive	104
Bombazette	114	Volley	97
Mirage	110	Melba	95

THIRD RACE.—The Bilton Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $1,500, with $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rey del Carreres	140	Handspring	102
Harry Reed	121	Hamilton II	99
Rubicon	107	Kibbern	90

FOURTH RACE.—The Bayshore Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Helen Nichols	107	Wernberg	102
Peacemaker	104	Discount	101
Sandowne	104	Arapahoe	98
Adelbert	104	Captain T.	97
Pepper	103	Sir Francis	94

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth.

Cash Day	110	Candelabra	102
Buckrene	107	Bombazette	90
Beldemere	104		

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two-years-old; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Helen H.	108	Laura Davis	108
Bloomer	108	Medica	100
La Vienta	108	Glenola	100

A CESAREWITCH FOR ROCKDOVE.

Banquet Was a Starter, but Could Not Get a Place.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The great Fall handicap, the Cesarewitch Stakes, was won at Newmarket to-day by C. J. Blake's filly, Rockdove, a 10 to 1 shot, by a half length from A. Taylor's colt, Bard of Avon, a 20 to 1 chance, who beat Col. J. Lloyd's colt, Count Schomberg, by a length and a half, the latter being at 25 to 1 in the betting. The time was 4:02 2-5.

The race is over a course thirty-five yards more than two and a quarter miles, and is considered the test race of the year. Lord Durham's colt, Son o' Mine, was the favorite at 5 to 1, with the Prince of Wales's Florizel II. the second choice at 7 to 1. Neither played a very important part in the race, Florizel II. finishing fourth. The American horse, Banquet II., which was claimed by Capt. Aiken from M. F. Dwyer, started with but ninety-five pounds up, but was beaten away off. There were twenty-four starters.

After one breakaway a start was made, Vic showing the way, followed by Banquet II., Indian Queen, Telescope, and Count Schomberg, with Son o' Mine, Rockdove, Argonaut, and Villiers next. Aborigine, who tried to bolt, quickly slid to the rear. Shortly afterward Banquet II. took the lead, but soon gave way to Count Schomberg. At the bushes Florizel II. took second place, followed by Rockdove, Bard of Avon, Merrywise, and Son o' Mine. Descending the bushes hill Florizel II. was in trouble, and Bard of Avon drew to the level of Count Schomberg, Rockdove having swerved widely to the stand side of the course. In making the ascent, under the cut of the whip Bard of Avon took the lead, but was overhauled by Rockdove, who finished a winner.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

Racing at Gravesend, 2 P. M.
Golf.—At St. Andrew's links; tournament for amateurs.
Trotting at Huntington, L. I., 12:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

Racing at Aqueduct, 2 P. M.
Golf at St. Andrew's links.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

Racing at Gravesend, 2 P. M.
Football.—Yale vs. Crescents, at Eastern Park.
Golf.—At St. Andrew's links, near Konkers.

WERE GUESTS OF THE OLD GUARD

Ancients and Honorables of Boston Have a Sail Down the Bay.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., left for home last night on the Providence Line boat Connecticut, after being entertained by the Old Guard.

Forty members of the Old Guard boarded the boat Aurora, at the foot of West Tenth Street, yesterday, and went to the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, where they met the Ancient and Honorables, who arrived there from the South at 3:30 in the afternoon.

Major Thomas Sloan of the Old Guard welcomed the Bostonians, and a sail was had down the bay. Capt. A. T. Decker had charge of a collation served on the trip. The Aurora reached Pier 36, the slip of the Connecticut, fifteen minutes late.

Commander Thomas Olys said the trip of the Ancient and Honorables since Saturday had been unusually enjoyable. He said that they were royally entertained by the Richmond Blues of Virginia.

Transfers for Trade and Crops.

Transfers of money through the Sub-Treasury to the South and West yesterday for trade and crop purposes amounted to $280,000, and exchanges of small notes for large legal tenders to $200,000.

DROP IN.

There are so many reasons why you ought to trade here, there's no room in a little advertisement to tell 'em all.

Why not drop in and see for yourself?

Things you'll like: Wearwell topcoats, short, medium and long, $10 to $30.

Black or blue cheviot suits, $10, $12, $14, $15, $18, $20, $22, $25.

Hats, shoes, furnishings.

HACKETT, CARHART AND COMPANY.

Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street. Broadway below Chambers Street.

"PENNSY," 32; CRESCENT, 0

The Quaker Collegians Outclassed the Brooklyn Players.

PLAYED A SHARP, SNAPPY GAME

Only Twice Were the Crescents Near Making a Touch-Down—Small Crowd to See a Good Game.

The University of Pennsylvania football eleven showed that it is already in good condition by the victory it won yesterday from the team of the Crescent Athletic Club. The score was 32 to 0, and only twice were the Crescents anywhere near making a touch-down. At those times the Pennsylvania team rallied, and, by fine passing and running, carried the ball away from their goal.

The day was an ideal one for football. The weather was brisk enough to put crimps in the shaggy hair of the players, and the wind—what there was of it—blew directly acrossfield and gave no advantage to either goal. Ten minutes before the time for beginning play, there was hardly a Corporal's guard of spectators on hand. Play was delayed, and when the teams came out for practice 500 or 600 people were in the stands or crowding around the lines. It might have been an omen, and it was taken as such by the wearers of the crimson and black, for when the linesmen placed the flags, that of the Crescent eleven fell to the ground. Half a dozen efforts were made to keep it erect, but it fell each time.

After the five minutes' warming up, the teams lined up in this way:

Crescent.	Position.	University of Pennsylvania.
Crowell	Left end	Boyle
Hughes	Left tackle	Wagenhurst
Ogilvie	Left guard	Woodruff
Baldwin	Centre	Bull
[illegible]	Right guard	Stannard
Smith	Right tackle	Off
Luckenback	Right end	Dickson
Pratt	Quarter back	Williams
Hutchinson	Left half back	Gelbert
Kelly	Right half back	Minds
Ohl	Full back	Brooke

Umpire—H. Janeway of Princeton. Referee—A. Knipe of University of Pennsylvania.

The Crescents won the toss and took the western goal, giving the kick-off to the visitors. The play was short and sharp. Pennsylvania forced the ball steadily toward their enemies' goal and met with little resistance. There was some mass play, of course, and three hot scrimmages. Then Minds captured the ball and started for the Crescent goal. He made a splendid run, and, dodging all the tacklers, scored a touch-down. Brooke kicked the goal and made it cleanly.

When the ball was kicked off, it was quickly forced down to the Crescent goal. Then came some hot scrimmages and one or two good plays by both sides, but they resulted in no gain for either team. Finally the ball was rushed by the Crescents nearly to the middle of the field. There it was caught and passed back to Dickson, who made a splendid run and scored a touch-down, Brooke kicking the goal.

When the Crescents got the ball off again, Stannard got the ball and made a pretty run until he was well tackled and thrown. Scrimmage followed scrimmage, but with no gain for either team, and no specially brilliant work. Gelbert did as much as any one in the visitors' line, making a good run when he was tackled by Hutchinson. Both men fell heavily, and Hutchinson was unable to get up for some time. He was finally assisted from the field, and Sheldon called in to take his place.

At last one of the Crescents made an open kick and sent the ball well toward the Pennsylvania goal. Brooke managed to catch it and by a long run more than retrieved the advantage gained by the Crescents. Several scrimmages followed, and at last Gelbert got the ball, and, by a pretty display of sprinting and dodging, secured a touch-down, but well to the left of the goal. It was so far out of the way that Brooke was unable to kick the goal.

Ohl had been temporarily laid out in a scrimmage while the third touch-down was being made, and Burt was called in to take his place. He began by a kick which sent the ball well into Pennsylvania's territory. Then the Crescents, for the first time during the afternoon, showed they could play football. Sheldon and Hutchinson did good work, but were overpowered, and half a dozen of the Quakers succeeded in driving the ball back toward the Crescents' goal. Just as things were getting interesting time was called for the first half, with the score 16 to 0.

The second half opened with a kick-off by the Crescents, but a good stop and kick sent the ball back to midfield, where Brooke got it and made a long run before he was tackled. After some mass play, Dickson got the ball and was making a good run, when he was well tackled by Pratt. The play was a good one, but was somewhat offset by Pratt's refusing to obey the umpire's whistle. As a result, the Pennsylvanians got ten yards. With this advantage, when Dickson succeeded in getting the ball, he was able to make a touch-down. Again Brooke failed in his kick for goal, the ball striking the post.

At this time the Crescents were playing a better game than at any other time during the day, but still they were plainly outclassed by the visitors. The Crescents' kick-off was cleanly handled by Brooke. After half a dozen scrimmages, in which no damage was done, Boyle got the ball and made the prettiest play of the day. Dodging the Crescents, he ran for forty yards before he was thrown. Then Haskell punted, but sent the ball fairly into Minds's arms, who scored an easy touch-down, Brooke kicking the goal.

The fifth touch-down was made in quick time. A pretty tackle by Brooke after the kick-off stopped the ball before it had gone far. Then it was worked slowly toward the Pennsylvanias' goal until some good work turned the scale. Gelbert kicked, but a fumble by Luckenback let Boyle get the ball and make a touch-down, the goal being successfully kicked. During one of the scrimmages Haskell was hurt, and Sheldon was put in to take his place. Hutchinson going back into the game as half back.

At the last kick off the Crescents rallied. It was getting late, and the team wanted to avoid being shut out. They rushed the ball well down to the Pennsylvania goal, where there were some hot scrimmages. In one of these Boyle was hurt, and while the ball was "dead" for the time, one of the Crescents seized the ball and ran through the Quakers' goal, claiming a touch-down. Naturally the claim was not allowed and the play only caused laughter. Boyle was so badly damaged that he had to quit the game and Hedges was put in to take his place. The ball was forced back to midfield, and there it was when time was called, the score standing 32 to 0 for the University of Pennsylvania.

The game was too one-sided to be exciting, and its only value was to show the good form of the Pennsylvania team.

ST. ANDREW'S FALL TOURNEY.

W. H. Sands Wins the "Two-Year-Old" Match and Makes a Record.

The Fall tournament of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, which will be continued every day throughout the remainder of the week, was begun yesterday morning. The bright red coats worn by many of the men over the course gave at least an appearance of warmth, even if they did not actually possess that quality. President John Reid was at the links, and H. O. Tallmadge, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, was there of course.

The tournament in the morning was for President John Reid's handsome silver cup. The tournament was confined entirely to golfers who never played previous to 1894, and ten active "two-year-olds," as they were styled, came forward to see which was the best youngster of the lot. It was a close and well-fought contest, and although the scores were not very low, they ran very evenly. The victory fell to William H. Sands. He played like a veteran, and followed up his good work by going around the club course in the good record of 86 in the afternoon in his round in the St. Andrew's cup tournament. This is the club record.

In the St. Andrew's tournament Charles B. Macdonald, the new amateur champion of the United States, was entered, but did not appear. The rounds were played off rapidly, as the weather was too cold for any easy work.

W. H. Sands, the winner of the two-year-old tournament for the silver cup, given by President John Reid, played an excellent, steady game from the start, his highest score for any single hole being 7. Both of his rounds he did in 46. He was in fine form, and has seldom played a better match. He went around with Jasper Lynch of the Lakewood Golf Club, who did the course in 5 strokes more than Sands. Sands got a very good drive at the start, going well over the stone wall, and getting an excellent lie on the green. He was on the putting green in 3, but it took him 6 strokes to make the hole, as he missed two good puts. Putting was Sands's weakest feature throughout the match. His drives, however, were excellent, and in approaching, also, he was very skillful. The next two holes were taken without much difficulty, but in the drive to the fourth, his ball hit the top of an old rail fence, getting a bad lie and costing 7 strokes to the hole.

In driving to the fourth hole, the tee is situated on top of an old stone quarry, about fifty feet above the meadow. The fifth hole was done in 4, after a long drive and fine approach shot on the green. Knapp also made this hole in four on the first hand, these two being the only ones who made the hole at that figure during the day. In driving to the seventh hole, Sands foozled one ball, and it cost him 7 strokes for the hole. The last two he did nicely in 7 each, his drive from the tee to the eighth being one of the prettiest and longest of the day, fully 200 yards. His drive to the ninth was just as good, the ball lying close to the green, the distance from the hole to the tee being 240 yards.

In the second round he maintained the same steady form, the special feature, however, being at the fourth hole, which was made in three, the lowest that the hole was made in during the day. On his second shot, when 70 yards from the green, his ball struck the iron disk in the hole, showing that the drive was wonderfully well judged. The ball bounded back a few inches from the hole, and he was easy down in the next stroke. A. L. Livermore and B. Spaulding De Garmendia tied for second place at 94 strokes, and as the second prize was a gold medal, they played the tie off in the afternoon, De Garmendia winning by a score of 98 strokes to 102.

In the morning Livermore went around with H. W. Taft. Both made good drives at the start, Taft's being a little short, but he got a first hole in five to Livermore's seven. Taft, on his put to the hole, made about the best one of the day, his ball falling squarely in the hole from a put fully five yards. Both made the second hole in four, although Taft failed to clear the bunker on the first. Taft beat Livermore by two strokes at the third, getting a long, fine drive, and another grand put on the green. Taft's puts were his strong points, and he made several excellent ones. In going to the sixth or high hole both got into difficulties, driving squarely into the stone wall. Both had to strike their balls back to get a good lie, but Taft's was in the better position, and it cost him more strokes to get into safety than Livermore, he taking ten strokes to the hole to Livermore's six.

Livermore drove into the bunker in going to the Dell, or seventh hole, and had to take an iron shot back on the green to get a good lie to approach the putting green. Taft made his longest drive to the ninth hole, the ball rolling well after striking the ground, making a carry of a trifle over 200 yards, landing close to the green. He did this hole in 3, his record being 50 strokes for the first round to Livermore's 48. Livermore did not play well on the ninth

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

The Misses Moses,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV.....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Comstock School.
Family and day school for girls. Primary, academic, college preparatory; 33d year, Oct. 2; kindergarten, Oct. 9.
Miss DAY and Miss REED, Principals.
32 West 40th St.

Miss Gayler.
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 2d.
174 West 86th St.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

ADVANCED CLASS IN CURRENT EVENTS taught by Miss Van Amringe, at Miss JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 Madison Av.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Chisholm.
School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2.
15 East 65th St.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81 st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)
280 West 71 st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

The Arundel School,
71 West 50th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL,
Director.

The Misses Graham,
Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location, October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.

Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Finishing Classes
FOR GIRLS OVER THIRTEEN. A limited number received into the family. No College preparation.
Oct. 9. The MISSES CRICHTON, 17 E. 57th St.

Miss Annie Brown.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses.
October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

Mademoiselle Veltin.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Mrs. Graham Youngs
School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 20 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY R. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

A Business Education.—Bookkeeping,
writing, arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evenings. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery, up town, 107 West 34th.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Principal at home after Sept. 16.

Drisler School,
NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,
25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

Harvard School.
578 Fifth Ave., cor. 47th St.
REOPENS SEPT. 30TH.
Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,
with clay modeling and wood carving, under competent instructors.
Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years.
WILLIAM FREELAND, (Harvard,)
Head Master.
Circular on request.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 120 St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

The Oxford School
will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building.
177 West 79th St.
For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
L. KEMP-PROSSOR.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Hamilton Institute.
103-105 West 85th St.
Thorough preparation for Leading Colleges. Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR.,
Principal.

Heidenfeld Institute.
Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 53d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Woodbridge School,
417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

City—Both Sexes.

New-York College of Music.
128-130 East 58th St.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director.
The college offers unequaled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $5 upward. Mr. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Fraulein A. Hische, from Hanover,
teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Lakewood Heights School for Boys.
AMONG THE PINES.
Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal,
Lakewood, N. J.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, October 19th. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until October 19th.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York, Oct. 2, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 12, 1895, and then opened, for repairing United States steamer Ordnance. Specifications, &c., can be had here. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes, containing proposals, should be marked "Proposals for repairing steamer Ordnance," and addressed to JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 905½ E. MAIN St., Richmond, Va., September 16, 1895.—Sealed proposals for deepening and widening channel of James River, Va., and for construction and revetment of dikes and wing dams, will be received here until noon of October 12, 1895, and then opened. For information apply to Mr. H. D. Whitcomb, at above office. PETER C. HAINS, Colonel Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

Country—Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 66th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

TWO MONTHS
FOR
20 CENTS.
Send this sum, and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be mailed you during the next sixty days—a period covering the political campaign and subsequent developments.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TEN PAGES.

Send it to some friend in the country; just what he needs.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

St. Hilda's School,
Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.
Home School for Young Ladies
and Little Girls. Thirteenth year; resident native French and German teachers; collegiate and special courses.
Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Principal.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,
Boulevard, Corner W. 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel. Two choice furnished suites of three rooms and bath, $1,600 per year; one furnished suite, two rooms and bath, $1,000 per year; one unfurnished suite, two rooms and bath, $780 per year; cuisine and service of the highest order. WALTER LAWRENCE.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA. } AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

THE PALACE HOTEL
OF THE SOUTH.
Most uniform climate in the United States. Every modern improvement known to science. LARGE ORCHESTRA. EVENING DINNER. Send for illustrated descriptive book, with rates and full particulars.

THE SEVILLIA,
117 WEST 58TH ST.
A few apartments may be secured from this month; rentals by the year only.
Also a furnished apartment with fine Park view and well adapted for small receptions. Family going to Europe.

HOTEL BALMORAL,
LENOX AV. & 114TH ST., N. Y.
Charming location. THREE BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL PARK. Within two blocks of the underground trolley, and four blocks from elevated railroad station at 116th St.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, TWO TO FIVE ROOMS AND BATH. EXCELLENT TABLE. MODERATE PRICES.
RODGERS & CO.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."
HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. AND 42D ST. WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
Appointments and Service Unexcelled.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

THE HANOVER,
S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation, apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn.
Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

ERIE LINES.
LAST EXCURSION SUNDAY, OCT. 13.
SHOHOLA GLEN.
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Returning, leave Glens at 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

Grand Autumnal Excursions
To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE.
By Day Line Steamer "Albany" or "New-York." Daily, except Sunday, leaving Brooklyn by Annex, 8 A. M.; Desbrosses St., N. Y., 8:40 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9 A. M. Returning by down boat due 22d St. 5:30 P. M.
The most delightful time of year to enjoy the beauties of the Hudson.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Restaurant open all day.
LAST TRIP FROM N. Y. MONDAY, OCT. 14.

Auction Sales.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,
85 Liberty St., one door west of Broadway.
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS.
SALE DAYS
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
commencing at 2:30 P. M.
All goods guaranteed as to name and texture.
The trade and ladies especially invited.

Autumn Resorts.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

Summer Resorts.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R. Long Island City.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated and used to and for the purposes specified in said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, which, taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street distant easterly 101 feet 6 inches from the intersection of the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street 43 feet 6 inches; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of Third Avenue 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, which is also the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 73; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and along the present site of Grammar School No. 73, 69 feet 5 inches; thence northeasterly 103 feet 8½ inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, September 20th, 1895.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Medical.

MASSAGE.—For nervous disorders, overtaxed mental powers and rheumatic affliction; excellent results. Address Expert, Box 212 Times Office.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

GREAT SUCCESS REPORTED

Congregational Church Holding Its Triennial Council.

GOV. DINGLEY ELECTED MODERATOR

Growth in Churches and Members Shown—Addresses by Prominent Ministers on the Religious Needs of the Day.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The triennial Council of the Congregational Church met in this city to-day. The representative men of the denomination are present, and the Council will be in session until next Monday evening.

The Council was opened by the Moderator, the Rev. A. H. Quint. The Rev. E. H. Stickney of North Dakota, Charles A. Jones of Pennsylvania, Charles H. Pope of Maine, Caleb E. Collins of North Carolina, Robert N. Woods of Massachusetts, and Sherrod Soule of Connecticut were nominated tellers. The address of welcome was then delivered by the Rev. E. N. Packard, D. D., of Syracuse, in which the delegates were cordially welcomed to Syracuse. The Rev. Dr. Quint, retiring Moderator, then delivered an address, which, in part, was as follows:

What, in the present condition of the Church, and particularly in the desire for Church unity, does Congregationalism signify? Let us attempt an answer.

Yet, first, we are not separated from the great Church of Christ by any distinctive doctrines. We affirm no provincial theologies. We hold the historic faith in common with all Christendom. The constitution of this association of churches itself declares that the understanding of the Scriptures by our churches is in accordance with the faith commonly called evangelical. It is the faith embodied in the consensus of the whole Church. So greatly and reverently do we recognize the supremacy of the sublime facts of redemption, in comparison with even the most important of beliefs which distinguish any one part of the visible Church from any other part, that we are at a disadvantage when we come to discuss any peculiarities of our own.

Congregationalism is almost ashamed to be distinctive, and gladly it would be merged in the undivided Church, if it found the undivided Catholic Church in which to lose its name. It is so merged, so far as the mighty facts of Christ's royalty are concerned, and it refuses to be separated from Christians of other organized politics in the communion of faith, or in the labors of the Church universal for the salvation of men. We have dreaded, not to be called narrow, but to be narrow in benefactions and labors for the great cause.

Gov. Nelson Dingley of Maine was unanimously elected Moderator. He spoke briefly. The Rev. Charles O. Brown of San Francisco and Prof. George W. Henderson of Strait University, Louisiana, were chosen Assistant Moderators.

Register W. H. Moore named as his assistants the Rev. John F. Sanderson of Michigan and the Rev. W. B. Hubbard of South Dakota. The Rev. Mr. Webster of Neponset, Mass., was appointed Assistant Secretary. The next order of business was the reading of amendments to the constitution, which were presented by the Secretary, The Rev. E. Ewing of Lansing, Mich., presented a memorial in reference to annual councils, which was referred to a committee.

The afternoon session opened at 2:30 o'clock with prayer by the Rev. Edward Taylor of Binghamton. The report of the Provisional Committee was presented. It suggested that a special committee be appointed at this session, charged with the duty of correspondence with all other bodies likely to be represented in the Second International Council of Congregationalism in Boston in 1900, and with any preliminary arrangements which may be found expedient.

The report of the Secretary, the Rev. H. A. Hazen of Boston, was presented, as follows:

Membership has been increased during the triennium by 58,442, a number larger by 9,000 than in the previous three years, or any three years in our record. The number added on profession of faith has been 104,879, and the number removed by death, 24,626. The number of infant baptisms reaches 34,392, almost 6,000 more than in the last period. The gain in Sunday schools is 51,960, and in young people's societies, 58,985, the latter reaching a total of 204,086.

The total number of churches aided in the three years is 651, but the gain is reduced by the 295 which have been omitted, and reaches 356, or 119 per year. Of this gain of churches, 155 are in the interior, 128 in the West, and 73 in the East. In this gain Alabama leads the list with 55, Oklahoma follows with 42, Illinois with 29, Michigan with 25, and Wisconsin with 17; California, Iowa, and Massachusetts, each with 16, and Florida with 15, and South Dakota and Washington each with 13.

The gain of members is largest in the interior, 31,077—3,500 more than in the East and West combined. In this roll Illinois stands first, with 6,994, followed by Michigan with 5,326, and Iowa with 5,034. Then come Massachusetts with 4,060, California with 3,480, and Ohio with 3,123.

The total benevolent contributions reported for the three years stand $7,244,628. The average per member is $12.89, or $4.22 per annum. The influence of the financial situation appears in the contrast of the small gain of $124,609 with that of $1,138,808 during the preceding triennium. As 1892 did not feel the effect of the stringency, and shows a fair gain of $200,000, the decrease comes in view in the last two years, reaching more than $350,000, and 1894 shows the smallest total since 1887.

A paper on "Doctrinal Preaching" was read by the Rev. James Brand, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oberlin, Ohio. He said that one newspaper editor not long ago criticised preachers for not discussing anything within 1800 years of the present date. Another fault found with ministers was for discussing dead Pharisees while living ones were in the audience. Continuing, he said:

The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago spoke to-night in the Plymouth Church. His eloquence completely carried away his audience of 4,000 people, and he was interrupted at one time by hearty bursts of applause.

LUTHERAN CHURCH COUNCIL

Its Semi-Annual Session at Easton Well Attended—The Rev. Dr. E. F. Moldenke Elected President.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 9.—The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America began its semi-annual session at St. John's Lutheran Church here at 10 o'clock this morning. In the absence of the President, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Stenson of Kansas City, the Rev. Dr. T. L. Seip of Allentown, President of the ministerium of Pennsylvania, presided and will officiate until the new officers are elected.

Dr. Seip and the Rev. Prof. W. K. Frick of Milwaukee, Wis., conducted preparatory services, with which the session opened. The sermon was preached by the Rev. H. E. Jacobs, D. D., of Mount Airy Theological Seminary. There are about 125 clerical and lay delegates in attendance.

At the opening of the business session the Synod of Pennsylvania recorded 20 clerical and 20 lay delegates present; New-York, 14 clerical and 11 lay delegates; Pittsburg, 11 clerical and 10 lay delegates; Ohio, 3 clerical and 3 lay delegates; Scandinavian Luthern Augustana, 20 clerical and 20 lay delegates; Canada, no report; Chicago, no report; Texas, no report, and English of Northwest, 1 clerical and 1 lay delegate.

President Stenson's report was read by Secretary Mechling. The report was a review of the church work for the past two years, and showed much progress and advancement. The uprising of the young people and the good work done by the Luther Leagues in many of the churches were favorably commented on. The Texas Synod was withdrawn from the General Council and the Icelandic Synod has taken measures whereby it may be admitted to that body.

The candidates for President were Dr. E. F. Moldenke, Dr. C. F. Mann, Dr. T. L. Seip, Dr. L. A. Johnston, Dr. S. Laird, and Dr. H. E. Jacobs. The Rev. Mr. Moldenke was elected. The three Recording Secretaries, English, German, and Swedish, were then voted for, the result being the election of the Rev. W. J. Frick, the Rev. J. Nickum, and the Rev. Dr. Beck, respectively. The Rev. W. H. Staacke of Philadelphia was elected Treasurer without opposition.

The Corresponding Secretaries elected were the Rev. H. E. Jacobs, English; the Rev. A. Richter, German, and the Rev. C. A. Blongren, Swedish.

This evening's discussion on "Foreign Mission Work," by Dr. A. Spaeth and the Rev. F. Weiskotten of Philadelphia, and the Rev. J. Telleen of Rock Island, were held in the presence of a large assemblage.

DURRANT ON THE WITNESS STAND

A Good Witness for Himself with a Plausible Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The sensation of the defense in the Durrant case was introduced to-day when Theodore Durrant took the stand. He walked to it with a firm step, and related his story of what transpired April 3, the day of Blanche Lamont's murder, with characteristic coolness. He was permitted to trace his movements from the time he left his home in the morning until he retired at night.

Durrant said he attended the lecture of Dr. Cheney that afternoon, which began at 3:30 o'clock and last forty-five minutes.

Durrant was questioned by jurors, and answered in a satisfactory and unhesitating way. He showed his competency as an electrician, and gave a plausible explanation of his actions at the time when it is believed the murder of Blanche Lamont was being effected not 100 feet distant from the position he says he occupied in the church.

The most dramatic of the incidents of the day was when his counsel came to ask him directly about the murder. His answers were delivered in a clear, calm voice, without feeling of any kind. He denied that he was at the Normal School, where two witnesses swore they saw him, or on the car with Blanche Lamont, where three witnesses claimed to have seen him. Lastly, he said he did not accompany Blanche Lamont or any one else to the church. Then his counsel solemnly asked him:

"Did you ever participate directly or indirectly in any violence to Blanche Lamont?"

"Never," replied Durrant.

"Did you kill or participate in the killing of Blanche Lamont in this city and county on the 3d of April, or at any other place at any time?" he was then asked.

He replied: "I did not."

Golden Eagle Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Knights of the Golden Eagle elected the following officers: A. C. Lyttle, Pennsylvania, Supreme Chief; W. O. Brown, Delaware, Supreme Vice Chief; A. G. McNabb, New-York, Supreme Sir Herald; A. H. Alexander, Ohio, Supreme High Priest; Timothy McCarthy, Pennsylvania, Supreme Keeper of the Exchequer; William Culbertson, Pennsylvania, Supreme Keeper of Records; W. W. Carrada, Indiana, Supreme First Guardsman; Howard Winslow, Maine, Supreme Second Guardsman; Joseph E. Whiteford, Maryland, Supreme Medical Examiner; Henry F. Reincke, Pennsylvania, Lieutenant General.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

24 EAST 75th ST., (CORNER.)—Floor five rooms or separate; steam-heated; private baths; superior cuisine; references.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Nice, large sunny rooms, with excellent board; moderate rates; table boarders wanted; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Suite two rooms; private bath; second floor; back parlor; with board; references.

THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS ROOMS IN choice location, for one or two gentlemen; with or without board. Address Private Family, Box 330 Times, Up Town.

Furnished Rooms.

14 WEST 33d.—Handsomely furnished second floor; private bath; suite; to gentlemen; references.

58th ST., 66 EAST.—To bachelors; large handsomely furnished front room in fine house, with owner.

46TH ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

432 MADISON AV.—Hall room for gentleman; fourth floor; references.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—By two ladies, private house preferred, unfurnished floor or two rooms, with use of bath, for light housekeeping; east of 5th Av. and between 35th and 42d Sts.; references required. Address Mr. H. DOUGLAS, 145 East 40th St.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS; or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"

AND

"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."

WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION, A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.

In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Fifty-fourth Season, 1895-1896.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
SIX AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSALS
On FRIDAYS, November 15, December 13, January 10, February 7, March 6, April 10, at 2 P. M.
SIX EVENING CONCERTS
On SATURDAYS, November 16, December 14, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 7, April 11, at 8:15 P.M., at CARNEGIE HALL.
NOTICE.—Subscribers of last season may renew their subscriptions at the Box Office (main entrance, to the right,) from Monday, October 21st, until Saturday, October 26th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. From Monday, October 28th, unclaimed seats and boxes will be sold to new subscribers. For circulars apply at principal music stores, or by mail to
AUG. ROEBBELEN,
Secretary of N. Y. Phil. Soc., Carnegie Hall.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Last Week Here. OF THE BIG SUCCESS, Princess Bonnie.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2.
MONDAY, OCT. 14.
GEORGE EDWARDES
LONDON LYRIC THEATRE COMPANY,
Presenting W. S. Gilbert's Comic Opera,
HIS EXCELLENCY.
Seats and boxes now on sale.

GRAND FAIR
of the Plattdutsche Volksfest Vereen, New-York, for the benefit of the Building Fund of Fritz Reuter Home, at Terrace Garden, 58th St., near 3d Av., Oct. 2 to 14. Admission, 25 cents.

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St., bet. Lex'n & 3d. Avs. Vaudeville Noon to 12 P. M.
Geo. Lockhart's Comic Elephants.
Mlle. Polaire, Gypsie Trio, Billie Barlow; 40 others.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av.
Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in THE IRISH ARTIST.
Next week, the famous success, Mavourneen.

BIJOU. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
MAY IRWIN in THE WIDOW JONES.
"Enough fun for half a dozen comedies."—Ev. Sun.

Madison Square Garden.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION
FOOD PRODUCTS AND APPLIANCES.
Open 10 A. M. till 10:30 P. M. Adm., 25c.

5TH AV. THEATRE.
Mr. H. C. MINER.....Prop'r and Manager
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN,
DAVID GARRICK
and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., Near Broadway. "Rattling, lively, popular success."—Herald.
THE GAY PARISIANS.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
MR. JOHN DREW.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
CHRISTOPHER, JR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Mats

DEAD IN A RUSSIAN PRISON

Unsatisfactory Ending of a Case of International Interest.

THE CZAR'S OFFICIALS ARE DILATORY

Protest and Inquiries by the United States Minister Politely Ignored — Russian Emigrants Always in Danger.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The State Department has abandoned, through force of circumstances, the remarkable case of Stanislaus C. Krzeminski, a native of Russian Poland, but who was for twenty years a naturalized citizen of the United States, and who lived with his son in Buffalo, N. Y. The case has claimed a great deal of the attention of our legation in St. Petersburg, and the incident has aggravated our representative at that place, as showing the indifference of certain Russian officials to the diplomatic demands made upon them by the United States.

Krzeminski visited his native country in the Spring of 1894, and was arrested at Lowicz. He was thrust into prison, and sentenced to, or threatened with, exile to Siberia. The State Department insisted that if there was nothing against this American citizen save that he had left his country without imperial consent, the Russian Government had no right to sentence him to Siberia. The efforts of our representative at St. Petersburg to secure any information from the Russian officials were exasperatingly frustrated, although there was no open defiance or disrespect. There was simply the continual and oft-repeated promise to "look into the matter."

Innumerable investigations were promised, but the matter was delayed and dragged along. The department was at one time informed that Krzeminski, while Chief of Police of a district in Poland, had been guilty of embezzling funds, and for this offense had been sentenced to Siberia in 1871, three years after he left Russia. Our Minister insisted that something should be done to relieve the prisoner, but of the interview held between our representative and the Russian officials, the former reported: "I received the most kindly assurances and promises, but nothing more has reached me."

Krzeminski died after some months' imprisonment, an event which led to an investigation by our Legation. This investigation was not held without a great deal of persistence on the part of our representatives in Russia, and there was a determined effort, apparently, to give out no information and render no account to this country regarding the American citizen who had died in a Russian prison. The investigation gave this Government no additional information of Russian misconduct, and it is now stated that no claim can be brought against the Russian Government in behalf of Mr. Krzeminski's widow.

The State Department officials regard this incident as a most lamentable one, although they are satisfied that our representatives abroad did all in their power to secure Krzeminski's freedom.

The case has once more drawn attention to the unsatisfactory results which attended transactions with Russian officials. The dignity of the American Minister at St. Petersburg apparently does not impress the Russian Foreign Office, for the repeated inquiries of the Minister in such cases as this are practically ignored, although there is a feint made at investigation. The State Department has been advised from the Legation at St. Petersburg that the Russian authorities are personally very civil, but seem to regard it as incompatible with their national dignity to give any account to another power regarding any person whom they look upon as a Russian subject, or as a violator of Russian law. This view, of course, is contrary to the American policy, and interpretation of simple justice.

The Russian position is so fully recognized by other powers, says the report from St. Petersburg, "that even Great Britain, which has the reputation of protecting her subjects with the utmost care in all parts of the world, never interferes in behalf of one of its naturalized subjects who returns to the country of his origin. In any other country she claims the right to protect him to the extent of her power, but if he revisits the land of his birth from which he has separated himself by a formal act, he does so at his own risk and peril, and the representative of the British Government absolutely refuses to consider the case."

It is doubtful if anything can be done to change this situation, but it is certain that the State Department will not permit its representative at St. Petersburg to abandon an American citizen to the terrors of Russian prisons and Siberian exile.

THE THEATRICAL SYNDICATE

What It Proposes to Do in the Production of New Plays and Musical Comedies in This Country.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 9.—Henry C. Miner, J. H. McVicker, and Joseph Brooks to-day completed the plans for a syndicate in the control of theatrical matters that will have an important bearing on the future of the stage. After the meeting to-day the three men interested gave out for publication the details of their plan, which differs somewhat from the rumors that have been published concerning that enterprise.

They said that the plan, in the first place, was to supply their own and other theatres with theatrical entertainments that would always be high class. They have hired an agent in London to watch for the best productions there and to secure options on anything that is novel and of excellence. They have also contracted with George R. Sims of London to write a melodrama, with Woolson Morse and J. Cheever Goodwin to write a musical comedy, and with Pierre de Courcelles for an historical play. They will secure two companies, made up of the best people they can hire, and one of these will open next June in a musical comedy at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, the other opening in Miner's Fifth Avenue Theatre, New-York, in the Fall, in Sim's new melodrama.

The syndicate will adopt trade marks for all its companies and plays, and its purpose is to establish in the minds of the people and managers a confidence that anything they send out must of necessity be first-class. By having two central points of production they will avoid a lot of expense.

In addition to this they are to go into the general business of managing stars and their companies, and stars without companies. They will contract with managers of other theatres for their own companies and those they manage.

Joseph Brooks and H. C. Miner said after the meeting was over, that other managers would not come into the syndicate at once, but that was among the contemplated future developments of the plan. Mr. McVicker said that, while the syndicate had been formed, the work it had in hand would require months to complete, but the object was the promotion of the stage and the establishment of companies that could always be depended upon. Offices have been secured in New-York, and others will be obtained in Chicago, while agents will at once be engaged in the leading cities of the Old World.

Fine Interior Finishings.

The firm of John P. McHugh & Co. is showing in its West Forty-second Street store, near Fifth Avenue, some handsome effects in interior furnishings.

One attractive exhibition by the firm is a line of blue and white Delft ware, shown in a Dutch dining room fitted with tea tables, high-backed settles, and plate racks in the same colors. Many of the designs representing scenes in Nieu Amsterdam were made especially for this firm. One in particular is a scene on the Battery in 1656.

A special line of furniture and upholstery by Liberty & Co. of London is also shown. It includes some high-backed Cambridge chairs and card tables.

Many handsome specimens of Oriental work in Benares brass and tapestries are also to be seen at this store. Attractive features are the rooms fitted up to represent different periods. Among these are a Louis XVI. drawing room, a room in the heavy Italian Renaissance, and a Moorish room.

An odd exhibit is a Malay chair of cocoa fibre and tama grass.

NEW-ROCHELLE'S BATTLE SHAFT

Public Meeting of Citizens to be Held—$500 Needed to Pay for the Work —Plans for Dedication.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—A meeting has been called by the Soldiers' Memorial Association for Friday evening of all citizens of New-Rochelle interested in the soldiers' monument which is to be erected at Main and Huguenot Streets. The meeting is to be held in Lambden's Hall.

It was thought at one time that the monument could not be dedicated before next Spring, owing to delays caused principally by the search for flawless pieces of granite. The Memorial Association, however, has been informed that the monument is nearly ready for shipment, and it is expected that it will arrive in a short time.

New-Rochelle Soldiers' Monument.
Will Soon Be Ready to be Dedicated.

The Memorial Association, therefore, has determined that the monument shall be put in place and dedicated before Winter sets in. Arrangements for the ceremony are already under way. Gen. Daniel Butterfield has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration. Important matters in connection with the unveiling will be discussed at Friday night's meeting.

The total cost of the monument will be $2,500, of which $2,000 has already been raised by private subscription and by entertainments given by the Memorial Association. Special efforts are being made to raise the remaining $500, as it is desired that all debts shall be paid before the dedication.

The cornerstone of the monument was laid Decoration Day. The base of the monument is 6 feet 6 inches square, and the height is 26 feet. The statue is 7 feet high. The material is a dark gray granite.

William S. Lyon is President of the Memorial Association, and Charles Nutt is Secretary.

Among the battles in which the soldiers of New-Rochelle took an active part were Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Antietam, Gettysburg, Cedar Creek, and Appomattox.

SALE OF RARE FIRST EDITIONS

Copies of Works by Browning, Fielding and Others—Books on Travel and Mythology.

Books on a great variety of subjects were sold by Bangs & Co. yesterday. Some of the works sold and the prices obtained were as follows:

Twelve volumes of the "Antiquariane and Topographical Cabinet," London, 1807-13, $6; "Arabian Nights," No. 144 of a limited edition, by Nimmo and Bain, nineteen etchings by Lalavze, 1883, $6.50; a scarce, old "Aretino," 2 volumes, crushed red levant, Venetia, F. Carcolini, 1551-2, $10.

Francis Bacon's "Historie of the Raigne of Henry VII.," fine portrait on copper of Henry VII., by I. Payne, and engraved title on wood, folio, calf, first edition, London, 1622, $8.50; Barham's "Ingoldsby Legens," plates by Cruikshank & Leech, Bentley, 1855, $5.25; Thomas Benick's famous woodcuts, "The Quadrupeds," Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1791, $5.50; and his "British Birds," same, 1847, $5.25; the Bible of J. Hewlett, London, 1811-12, extra illustrated, 3 volumes, extended to 4 volumes, $8.

First edition of Robert Browning's "The Ring and the Book," four volumes, post 8vo., London, 1868-9, $8.40; ten others of his works, all first editions ranging from 1871 to 1890, $1.05 each; Capt. Richard F. Burton's "Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah," colored and tinted plates, &c., three volumes, 8vo., cloth; London: Longmans, 1855-6, first edition, very rare and especially so in this choice, clean, uncut state, $19.80: "Caxton Memorial Volume," Oxford, June 30, 1877, $6.50; J. Le Clerc's "New Netherlands," Amsterdam, 1730, fine portraits on copper of Sir Philip Sidney, Don John of Austria, &c., three volumes, folio, calf, low at $6; Bensley's illustrated "Cowper," six volumes, russia extra, 1802-7, $6.75; "Opium Eater," scarce, first edition, London, 1822, $4.25.

First edition if Henry Fielding's (scarce) "Voyage to Lisbon," London, A. Millar, 1755, $4.60; M. W. Freer's "Henry III." and "Henry IV.," portraits, London, 1858-60, five volumes, 8vo. cloth, $10; G. N. Wright's "Gallery of Engravings," after Machael Hayter, &c., London, 1845-51, $7.35; G. L. Gomme's "Gentleman's Magazine Library," twelve volumes, 8vo., cloth, London, 1884-91, (choice selections,) $9.88.

Jacob Grimm's "Teutonic Mythology," translated from the fourth edition, with notes and appendix, by J. S. Stallybrass, four volumes, 8vo., cloth, London, 1882-8, $7.80; Oliver Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," a fac simile, reproduction of the first edition 1766, edited with introduction and bibliography, by Austin Dobson, two volumes, 12mo., morocco backs, oak sides, gilt tops, uncut, London, 1885, No. 1 of the ten copies bound in the original wood taken from Dolly's Chop House, with the publisher's signed statement to that effect, $9.79.

Paint, Oil, and Varnish Makers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The National Association of Paint, Oil, and Varnish Manufacturers spent the morning in discussing a plan to have appointed a standing committee of three each who shall represent the various branches of the trade as, for instance, the linseed oil, window glass, putty, &c. It will be the duty of these committees to report to the National Association at the annual meetings of that body. The plan to have standing committees was considered by the members generally as a good one and will be adopted.

The delegates were shown the West Side of the city this afternoon from a special train on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. They attended the theatres to-night.

Father Flaherty Sentenced.

GENESEO, Oct. 9.—The Rev. Charles Flaherty, convicted of assault on Marie Sweeney, one of his parishioners, was to-day sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at Auburn.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—Railroad car of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Bay Chester; damage, $25.

6:45 A. M.—230 East Sixty-first Street; dwelling of August Schweir; damage, $100.

7:30 A. M.—170 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; flat of B. Mendelstein; damage, $25.

6:45 A. M.—Foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Standard Gaslight Company; damage, $25.

11:10 A. M.—14 Orchard Street; Harris Selechnuck; damage trifling.

1:10 P. M.—Lumber shed, corner First Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; damage, $300.

2:30 P. M.—610 East Ninth Street; flat of Benjamin Seifert; damage, $25.

3:40 P. M.—149 West Fourth Street; chimney; damage, $5.

4:25 P. M.—Fence at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue; damage, $10.

4:50 P. M.—480 East Seventy-fourth Street; flat of William Carroll; damage, $200.

7:45 P. M.—312 Henry Street; Bernard Perlman, tenement; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—193 First Street; James Turner; damage, $10.

8:40 P. M.—1,523 Madison Avenue; Henry Harschman's dwelling; damage trifling.

Untrimmed Millinery.

Fine French Felt Walking Hats, Misses Cloth Tam O'Shanters, Golf and Bicycle Hats.

Novelties in Jet, Rhinestone and Jewelled Ornaments and Buckles.

Artificial Flowers for Hats and Dress Garniture, as well as an assortment of Flowers for decorative purposes.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Berry—Brady.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 9.—At St. Paul's Church, at noon to-day, occurred the wedding of Miss Mary Augusta Brady and Commander Robert Mallory Berry, United States Navy.

Miss Brady, who has always been one of Detroit's most attractive society girls, is the great-granddaughter of Gen. Hugh Brady, and is granddaughter of the late Gov. Robert McClelland, who served two terms as Governor of Michigan, and several in the State Legislature, and was Secretary of the Interior under President Pierce. Her father is George N. Brady of this city.

Commander Berry is a well-known naval officer, and is at present stationed in New-York. While a Lieutenant in the navy he made his first polar expedition, and later was one of the party sent out in search of De Long.

An hour before the appointed time St. Paul's began filling with friends of the bride. The church chancel was massed with palms, and the altar covered with white chrysanthemums. Large clusters of white chrysanthemums marked off half of the centre aisle, which was reserved for the most intimate friends.

Just as the tower clocks were striking 12, Prof. Self, the organist, who had been playing softly, struck the first chords of the "Lohengrin" bridal chorus and the bridal party was seen entering the centre aisle.

First came the ushers, two and two, wearing white chrysanthemums. They were Lieut. Commander Field, United States Navy; John Broadhead, Dr. Benjamin P. Brodie, Elliott Hunt, William P. Harris, and Robert McClelland Brady, brother of the bride. Next came the maid of honor, Miss Emma Elwood, followed by the bride, on her father's arm.

The bride's costume was of white satin, with a veil, and was magnificent, though simple. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Elwood was gowned in a white embroidered chiffon, with pale-blue corsage trimmings and half veil. She carried a shower bouquet of white chrysanthemums.

At the foot of the chancel steps, awaiting Miss Brady, was the groom and his best man, Lieut. Winslow, United States Navy, both in full uniform. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Brady E. Backus of the Church of the Holy Apostles, New-York, assisted by the Rev. Rufus Clark, rector of St. Paul's.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played as the bridal party proceeded down the aisle, led by Commander and Mrs. Berry. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given at the home of the bride's parents, 414 Jefferson Avenue, to which only a few of the family's most intimate friends were invited. The house was prettily decorated with white chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses.

The many presents that had been received were most beautiful, and included nearly every article of furniture, silver, glass, and china imaginable. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Berry will leave for Brooklyn, where for the present they will make their home at the Hotel St. George.

Clark—Gould.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—One of the prettiest of the Fall weddings this season in Westchester County was that at St. Mark's Episcopal Church this afternoon, when Miss Rosalie Gould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Judson Gould, was married to Howard F. Clark of New-York, in the presence of a large number of guests. The church was handsomely decorated with autumn foliage and flowers.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Selden Spencer, assisted by the Rev. Franklin Babbitt of Grace Church, Nyack, N. Y.

The bride looked charming in a gown of white satin, en train, trimmed with old point lace. She carried a bouquet of white roses. Her tulle veil was held in place by a pearl crescent, the gift of the bridegroom.

The maid of honor was Miss Muriel Gould, the youngest sister of the bride, and she wore a gown of white silk, trimmed with pink. The bridesmaids were the Misses Eleanor, Edith, and Ethel Gould, sisters of the bride; Miss Catharine Darling of Boston, Miss Nellie Brokaw and Miss Alice Clark, a sister of the bridegroom. They wore pink satin gowns with dotted chiffon waists, also hats of chiffon, and carried bridesmaid's roses.

John Howes Burton of New-York was the best man, and the ushers were E. Mortimer Ward, T. Maclure Peters, Waldo D. Clark, a brother of the bridegroom; Joseph Baldwin, Carl Frelinghuysen Gould, and Thomas Hoag.

After the ceremony in the church a reception was held at Suncliff, the home of the bride's parents, Sixth Avenue, where a New-York caterer served the wedding breakfast. The mansion was profusely decorated with palms, roses, smilax, and Autumn foliage, tastefully arranged.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, the Rev. Charles Hoffman, William Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. James Richards, Benjamin S. Church, J. W. Champney, Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. John Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Clark, Mrs. Dykman Van Doren, the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Satterlee and Miss Satterlee, Frederick E. Westbrook, Gen. and Mrs. E. H. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. James Randell, Mr. and Mrs. Walton Peckham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay, Mrs. Dr. A. E. McDonald, William Dean Howells, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Murray, Prof. Washburn Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Seth Low, George Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Clark of New-York.

Miss Helen Gould, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Carl Schurz and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Archbold and the Misses Archbold, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Miss Alice W. Rollins, Lanman Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hewett of Dobbs Ferry, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marden of Nutley.

Decker—Debevoise.

Miss Bessie Debevoise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Debevoise of 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was married last evening at 8 o'clock to Mr. William Frederick Decker, the ceremony taking place at the town residence of the bride's parents and being performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles De Witt Bridgman, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The front drawing room, where the young couple were married, was lavishly decorated with white roses and chrysanthemums of the same color, and tropical plants, the latter being grouped to form a bower. Exotics were used to form a temporary altar. The other apartments were decorated with American Beauty roses, lilies of the valley, and palms.

Mr. George Debevoise, a brother of the bride, acted as the best man, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mary Debevoise, sister of the bride; Miss Mary Ives, and Miss Alice Jayne of Tarrytown, and Miss Julia Price of Roselle, N. J. These four pretty maids were gowned in yellow satin covered with white silk mull, trimmed with white and yellow satin ribbon. They carried bunches of yellow and white chrysanthemums, tied with ribbons of a corresponding color.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, the skirt having flounces of lace and drapery of the same material, caught up with bunches of small white chrysanthemums. The bodice was also draped with lace, the sleeves being covered with it. The veil was of tulle, and the bouquet of chrysanthemums, tied with wide white satin ribbon, the streamers being sprayed with small chrysanthemums.

The ushers were Walter Keeler, Henry Schultz, Theodore Baettenhausen, and Hans Maucher, a nephew of the groom. Following the ceremony there was a large reception. The newly married couple have taken a house in Eighty-ninth Street, West, which they will occupy the middle of next month.

Schopfer—Wetherbee.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Fifth Avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, was exquisitely decorated with palms and roses and chrysanthemums at the marriage last night of Miss Alice Nye Wetherbee to Mr. Jean Edouard Schopfer.

The bride, an unusually attractive and accomplished young woman, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee of the Windsor Hotel, and the bridegroom comes from Geneva, Switzerland. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the parish of the Heavenly Rest.

Mr. Louis Schopfer, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and the bridesmaids were Miss Grace Darling Wetherbee, the sister of the bride; Miss Rubie Lalande de Ferrierre of New-Orleans, and Miss Hedwig Tenzel of Little Rock, Ark., who were classmates of the bride at Ogontz.

The ushers were Mr. George Whitman, Mr. Henry Edwards Rowland, Mr. Edmond Scheider, Mr. Elmer A. Darling, Mr. James Herold Warner, and Mr. Rufus Schultz.

Following the ceremony at the church a dinner of thirty covers was served at the Windsor Hotel for the bridal party, and the relatives of the bride and bridegroom. The newly married couple will spend a preliminary honeymoon at the country house of the bride's aunt, Mrs. A. B. Darling, at Darlington, and on Oct. 23 will sail for Europe on the steamship New-York of the American Line, to take up their residence at Paris.

Kilmer—Richardson.

Miss Beatrice Richardson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Frank Richardson of 109 West Seventy-fourth Street, was married yesterday afternoon to Willis Sharpe Kilmer, who hails from Binghamton, N. Y.

The bride, who is an unusually pretty girl, and extremely fair, wore an exquisite gown of heavy white satin, with court train. The belt attached to the bodice was eight inches in width, and embroidered in pearls in the same design as the appliqué fulling. From the belt the dainty lace extended to the right shoulder, where it was caught with a cluster of orange blossoms. On the skirt was a panel of pearl embroidery. The tulle veil was fastened with a superb diamond star. The bride's bouquet was of orange blossoms, intermingled with lilies of the valley and tied with wide satin ribbon, sprayed with lilies.

Mrs. Cyrus Strong of Binghamton acted as best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Anna Pinkerton of Brooklyn, who wore a gown of pale-blue satin, elaborately trimmed with chiffon, and carried a large bunch of pink roses.

Following the ceremony there was a reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends.

Bergh—Dewsnap.

At the town house of Mrs. John Dewsnap, 123 East Thirty-fourth Street, last evening, at 8:30 o'clock, was celebrated the marriage of Miss Marie F. Dewsnap, a daughter of the late Mr. John Dewsnap, to Mr. Edwin Bergh, only the intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties witnessing the ceremony.

The young couple knelt under a canopy of roses, and greens, and in front of a temporary altar of chrysanthemums and smilax. In the other apartments the decorations were vari-colored.

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Fifth Avenue, officiated, and the best man was Mr. Henry Bergh, a brother of the groom. Miss Louise B. Dewsnap, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and was the bride's only attendant.

The ushers were W. C. Bergh, George Dewsnap, John B. Dewsnap, and S. B. Dewsnap. The bride wore a gown of white satin, made with long train and elaborately trimmed with point lace and clusters of orange blossoms.

Atha—Alling.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 9.—Miss Bertha L. Alling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Alling, and Herbert B. Atha of Newark were married this evening at the home of the bride, 59 Prospect Street, East Orange, in the presence of several hundred guests from New-York, Brooklyn, the Oranges, and other places.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry F. Hickok, pastor emeritus of the Brick Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Carson, the pastor of that church. The bride wore a gown of white brocaded satin, with trimmings of Irish point and Duchess lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. A diamond pin, the gift of the groom, was the only ornament she wore. The maid of honor was Miss Jenny L. Alling, a sister of the bride. She was attired in a pink satin dress, trimmed with Duchess lace and her bouquet was of pink roses. A reception followed the ceremony. Upon their return from an extended wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Atha will live in East Orange.

Smith—Dent.

Miss Bettie Brain Dent, a daughter of the late Mr. Louis Dent and a niece of Mrs. Grant, widow of the late ex-President Ulysses S. Grant, was married yesterday at high noon to Lieut. Gerrish Smith of the United States Navy.

The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Father Taylor, was witnessed only by the relatives and a few intimate friends. It took place at the town house of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, 260 West Seventy-third Street, and in the front drawing room, which was profusely decorated with tropical plants, American Beauty roses, and Autumn flowers.

EXPLOSION OF A KITCHEN RANGE

Mary Schwieman, a Servant, Has a Narrow Escape from Death.

Mary Schwieman, a servant, employed at 230 East Sixty-first Street, had a narrow escape from death yesterday. While she was at work in the kitchen, the range exploded, and she was struck by several of the flying pieces of metal. Several windows were blown out and the basement was badly wrecked by the force of the explosion.

It is believed that cold water in the boiler caused the range to blow up. The servant girl sustained severe contusions about the head and face, and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The explosion caused a fire in the basement, which the firemen were called to extinguish. The damage by the flames was $100. The dwelling is owned and occupied by August Schweis and his family.

Buy your FURS of the Maker.

Sealskin Coats and Capes
MADE TO ORDER.

Elegant Garments in all Fashionable Furs in Stock.

Also, Garments repaired and altered to fashionable shapes. Our Seal Re-dyeing Process is productive of finest results in the world, and cannot be imitated. All work of the highest grade, and prices moderate, at

SEIDE'S, 42 West 34th St., Bet. 5th Av. and B'way.

HARLEM RIVER ON FIRE

Leaking Oil Caused an Explosion and a Lively Blaze

RESIDENTS RUSHED FROM HOUSES

Flames Near Standard Gas Company's Works Kept From Doing Serious Damage—Ground Saturated With Oil.

A tremendous explosion caused great alarm to the people living in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. As the Standard Gaslight Company occupies the territory between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, from Pleasant Avenue to the Harlem River, it was at once supposed that the works of the company had exploded, and that dire destruction had been caused.

People rushed from their houses in dismay and saw a column of flame at least fifty feet high ascending from a great hole that had been blown in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, near the river, and also saw that the surface of the Harlem River was ablaze between the One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth piers. Great columns of smoke arose and floated to the eastward, and it was feared for a time that the enormous plant of the gas company was in danger of destruction, with a possibility of explosion that would wreck the entire neighborhood.

The wildest excitement prevailed. Some residents in the neighborhood gathered their families together and fled in fear, leaving their belongings behind them, while others, more resolute, hastened to the scene of the explosion.

In the meantime the flames had seized upon the pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the foot bridge leading to the boathouse of the Ward's Island Ferry, which lies just below the pier. The fire was spreading over the surface of the river and threatening all the surrounding property.

An alarm of fire was sent out, and Chief of Battalion Peter H. Short, with three engines and two hook and ladder trucks responded. Chief Short found the One Hundred and Fifteenth Street pier and the ferry foot bridge on fire, while flames were dancing over the surface of the river and apparently ascending from the ground for some distance from the shore.

While the engine companies were stretching their hose the Chief made an investigation and decided that the works of the Gas Company and the naphtha tanks near by, containing enormous quantities of explosive oil, were in no danger. Then he set to work to extinguish the fire, finding it no easy task.

The pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street is constructed with crib work of heavy timber placed in layers and set crosswise with the interstices filled with stone. On top of the pier is a thick layer of earth and ashed for a driveway, and the pier is completely inclosed with heavy perpendicular timbers set closely together.

It was easy to extinguish the flames on the burning foot bridge, but to stop the fire that raged among the enclosed timbers of the pier was another matter, while the tide carried away the burning oil on the surface of the river.

As soon as the explosion happened Superintendent Wickes of the gas company set to work at once to shut off every communication between the fire and the company's works, taking a special precaution to prevent the fire from reaching the naphtha and oil tanks, about 200 feet away. While this work was in progress there were several minor explosions under ground, reminding the people of miniature earthquakes and causing the nervous residents of the neighborhood to run like deer.

An engine was set to work playing on the surface of the river to keep the flames from spreading and two other engines attacked the fire on the pier. Lines of hose were laid on top of the pier and streams were directed from either side, but it was three hours before the flames were extinguished.

Then an investigation was made and it was found that the ground between the gas works and the river and the crib work of the pier had been completely saturated with oil from a leak in an oil pipe. This leak, which was over 100 feet from the river, was in a drain pipe that conveys the refuse oil from the gas works to a set of small tanks situated about 100 feet from the One Hundred and Fifteenth Street pier, alongside of the large naphtha tanks in which is stored the oil used in carbonizing the gas.

The leak from the drain pipe must have existed for a long time. It has been quite extensive, as the escaping oil had permeated the ground all the way to the river and saturated the timbers of the crib-work of the pier and then covered the surface of the river. Chief Short says there was never any danger of the fire spreading to the naphtha tanks, or the works of the gas company.

J. T. Rosenheimer, who owns a needle works at the foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, about 200 feet from the One Hundred and Fifteenth Street pier, and who lives nearby, says that he was awakened from his sleep by the explosion, which was terrific, and that on looking out of the window he saw the streets, the piers, and the river in flames. He says there were several subsequent and minor explosions, and that he at first feared that the gas works would be destroyed.

Mr. Rosenheimer, who is the President of the Citizens' Protective Association of East Harlem, says that he has repeatedly warned the authorities of the dangerous condition of the gas works, and that he expected a terrible disaster some day.

Other residents of the neighborhood corroborate Mr. Rosenheimer, and say that the gas works are a menace to the health and safety of the people in the neighborhood.

After the fire was extinguished, the hole in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street sent up steam and smoke like a miniature crater, and the pier and the ground around it also sent up clouds of smoke and steam. The damage done by the fire amounts to but a few hundred dollars.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

DRESS GOODS. NOVELTY STOCK.

The choicest French Novelties—elegant Crepons, French Poodle Cloths.

Velvet striped Crepons, in rich Browns, Royal Blues and other colorings.

Increased space for low and medium priced woolen dress goods, on the Main Floor.

Cheviots 40 cents, 49 cents and 50 cents per yard; silk and wool Matelasse Suiting, 75 cents per yard.

Wide range of serviceable goods, low in price, correct in style and color.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Nowhere in the city can be found such large assortments of Fine Furniture of every description as at HORNER'S, and nowhere can better values be obtained. 61, 63, 65 W. 23d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Bax Ironsides is in town from Newport, and is much in evidence at the Waldorf, where he always put up when here. Of all the attachés of the numerous Legations at Washington, Mr. Ironsides is undeniably one of the most sought-after, and at Bar Harbor and the City-by-the-Sea during the season of outing was a welcome guest at all the fêtes, dinners, and other functions. Her British Majesty's Embassy could not well do without Mr. Ironsides, for he is tireless in keeping up the social prestige of the Legation. He will remain in town a few days, to the delight of the belles, and, to their credit, of the beaus who might have cause for envy.

The annual Autumn dance at the Tuxedo Club is set for the evening of Friday, Nov. 1, and this season bids fair to outrank previous functions of the character at the Park. The cards of invitation are being made ready, and will be sent out in a few days. There is every reason to think that there will be a great demand for them, owing to the fact that several titled foreigners are, to be on hand, including his Grace of Marlborough. The latter will be the drawing card, and will enjoy that state of affairs, for, with his proverbial good nature, the young Duke is more amused than bored at the attentions paid him, at the curiosity shown, and at the vulgarity of those who sit in the Waldorf Winter Garden and almost stare the Vanderbilt ducal party out of countenance.

Speaking of Tuxedo, it is right gay there now. The clubhouse is well filled, and nearly all the cottagers are doing more or less entertaining. The most delightful season of the year at Tuxedo is on now, and the driving is delightful. Wood fires add to the pleasure of a stay there, and now that there is a frost chestnutting will be in order. On Saturday of this week Edward Harriman gives a day of outside sports at Arden, and the Tuxedo folk will go over for the driving contests and the pony races.

The James H. Stebbins family, after spending the Summer as usual in traveling abroad, are back home, having come over on La Touraine. They have opened their apartments at 80 Madison Avenue, and Mr. Stebbins will once more be in evidence at the Union League Club, his favorite organization of the many he belongs to.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ward Leonard reached this country a day or two ago, and are at the town house of Mrs. Leonard's mother, Mrs. Good, 4 West Seventy-fifth Street. The Leonards were married at Geneva on Aug. 24 last, and since then have been doing the Continent. Mrs. Leonard, before her marriage, was Miss Caddie Good, or, to be more formal, Miss Carolyn Good, and was one of the popular belles of the younger set. Last Winter the Goods, having leased their town house, entertained delightfully at the Majestic, where they had apartments.

Louis Keller has been indefatigable in his efforts to organize the Baltusrol Golf Club, and he has at last been rewarded with the success which he deserves. The formal opening of the club takes place on Saturday afternoon of next week, and will take down from town a large number of golf enthusiasts. The little clubhouse of eight rooms is delightfully situated, and the links are considered by experts second to none hereabouts. The links are near Short Hills, Summit, and East Orange, and only four miles from Cranford, Roselle, and Westfield, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Mr. Keller has a country place called Baltusrol Way, and the new club is harc by. Durin the Autumn Mmes. John C. Wilmerding, Fellowes-Morgan, Renshaw Jones, Clement C. Moore, and others will undoubtedly arrange teas at the little clubhouse, and the pretty belles of the Oranges will serve dainties to the golfers.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin have opened their town house, 8 East Forty-fifth Street, having returned from a short visit to their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graef Trevor, at Southampton, L. I. It was only a fortnight ago that the Schieffelins reached this country from a visit to their other son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay, who are residing on the outskirts of Liverpool. Mrs. Ismay was Miss Florence Schieffelin, and was a noted New-York beauty. The Ismays, by the way, may run over for a visit here during the season of gaiety.

At the marriage, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, of Miss Gertrude Mina Dumbell to Mr. Allston Delano Hitch, in St. Mary's Church, at West Brighton, S. I., the bride will be given away by her mother, owing to the fact that her father, the Rev. Dr. G. W. Dumbell, is rector of St. Mary's parish, and will perform the ceremony. In the latter he will be assisted by the bride's brother, the Rev. Howard Murray Dumbell, rector of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn. There will be seven bridesmaids and eight ushers, beside the maid of honor and the best man. The latter will be the groom's brother, Mr. Joseph C. Delano Hitch, and the maid will be Miss Amy Dumbell, one of the sisters of the bride. Cards have reached the Oranges, New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and there will be a large crowd of prominent folk on hand at the quaint little church.

PATRIARCH.

Assignment of a Wool Firm.

The Patton Trading Company, a corporation doing business as dealers in wool, shoddy, and waste, and manufacturers of cloth, in Philadelphia, yesterday recorded an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. Counsel for the assignee stated that the liabilities will amount to about $35,000, and the assets will exceed this sum. The assignment, it is said, has been made merely for the purpose of liquidation, and to afford the company time to sell its goods and machinery. The reason given for liquidation is the fact that the business has ceased to be profitable.

What comes next to man? Underwear.

What a time we had getting underwear for you odd shaped men, who've grown up wearing ill-fitting underclothes.

Makers wouldn't bother to knit short legs and large waists, or long legs and small waists—easier to strike a happy medium. "No demand" they said. Of course there's no demand while you small, slender, or short-stout men are contented to take a reef in the waist, legs or sleeves of your underwear—all because the dealer found it easier than to carry a big stock including your special sizes.

We've raised the standard of sizes in underclothes, to which the unhappy extremes, as well as the happy mediums may repair and be satisfied.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway
Warren and Broadway
32d and Broadway

Thursday
October 10-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE DEATH OF HARMONY

Messrs. Shepard and Patterson of Brooklyn Make a Statement.

REGULARS NOT EAGER FOR UNION

Ward Leaders Deceived Even Their Own Committee — Misstatements as to the Conferences Corrected.

So many misstatements have been made in regard to negotiations for harmony between the two branches of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn, that two of the reform leaders, Charles J. Patterson, candidate for District Attorney, and Edward M. Shepard, candidate for Mayor, yesterday issued a statement denying them. The statement outlines the efforts for agreement, and explains the causes of the final separation. The statement is as follows:

To the Public:

Since the Democratic City Convention of Saturday last, misstatements, some of them of a gross character, have been industriously made with respect to the attitude of the Democratic Reform Party on the Mayoralty in the so-called harmony negotiations. These misstatements relate chiefly to the conversation held late on Friday evening last between three representatives of the Willoughby Street organization—Messrs. York, Shea, and Hayes—and three members of the Democratic Reform Party, namely, Mr. Peabody, Chairman of its General Committee; Mr. Patterson, Chairman of its Executive Committee, and Mr. Shepard, its First Vice President.

Henry Hentz Declined.

We have supposed that the conference was, except as to the conclusions it reached, of a confidential character. As persons were to be discussed it was quite certain that, if the proceedings were to be public, there could not be that perfectly frank expression of views which would promote either the public interest or the interest of the Democratic Party. We have not, therefore, felt at liberty to repeat the comments freely made by Messrs. York, Shea, and Hayes on persons, whether members of their organization or of ours. We communicated to our own Executive Committee merely the result of the conference. We find, however, (we trust and believe not through any procurement of Mr. York or Mr. Shea or Mr. Hayes,) that statements very false are made and in a very positive manner, which we are compelled to meet, as neither of the three gentlemen on the other side has seen fit to deny them. At the preceding conference, which met at the Clarendon Hotel immediately after the Syracuse Convention, we proposed types of candidates, naming Alexander E. Orr, Henry W. Maxwell, and A. Augustus Healy, recently elected President of the Brooklyn Institute,) either one of whom would meet in a high degree the sentiments of our body.

The conferrees believed they had no right to reach any conclusion on names. During an absence from the conference of Mr. Hentz our conferrees inquired whether a man like him would be satisfactory, and we were told that we were now near to the type of man it was practicable for them to take. Indeed, the gentlemen on the other side intimated that Mr. Hentz would be acceptable to them. Our conferrees immediately communicated with Mr. Hentz, informing him that the other side would probably accept him, and that his selection would solve the difficulty. Mr. Hentz positively declined to be a candidate for reasons personal to himself, although determined to warmly promote Democratic reform work this Fall.

The Insistence on Jenks.

There then followed the episode of the Judiciary Convention and the insistence of the Willoughby Street organization that the reformers should accept Mr. Jenks as the first candidate named by them this Fall. Upon the refusal of the reform organization to submit to this stultification, we were informed that "harmony" was at an end. Until this time there had been no specific discussion of an actual candidate for Mayor except of Mr. Hentz, as already stated, other names having been taken merely as types of citizens for illustration. Upon the breach on the nomination of Mr. Jenks, harmony being there treated on the other side as impossible, the Democratic Reform Party went on making preparations for its City Convention.

In the late afternoon of Friday last Mr. York came to Mr. Patterson's office and proposed a personal talk. Subsequently he called to Mr. Patterson's office at 6 o'clock. Mr. Peabody was not then accessible. A brief conversation was then had between Messrs. York, Shea, and Hayes on the other side, and Messrs. Shepard and Patterson on our side. The former gentlemen said that their organization was now ready to accept Mr. Maxwell, who had been formerly mentioned by us as an admirable candidate. Messrs. Patterson and Shepard expressed their most hearty approval of Mr. Maxwell; although stating their fear that he would not accept. They undertook to see Mr. Maxwell, and did see him at about 9 o'clock, and told him that the two bodies were, in their opinion, ready to unite upon him as the union candidate for Mayor, and did their utmost by every effort to procure his acceptance.

The Tricks of Regulars.

Mr Maxwell peremptorily declined to be the candidate for strictly personal reasons. He informed Messrs. Patterson and Shepard that on the day before a request had come to him from the other organization that he should see Mr. McLaughlin and he was asked to say whether he would accept the nomination. He informed a messenger that he would under no circumstances accept the nomination. So that at the time Messrs. York, Shea, and Hayes proposed Mr. Maxwell, their organization, or responsible members of it, knew that Mr. Maxwell would not accept. We feel sure that neither Mr. York nor Mr. Shea nor Mr. Hayes knew of this fact, and that their suggestion to Mr. Maxwell was made in good faith. But we cannot extend our charitable judgment to the organization which they represented.

When the interview at Mr. Patterson's office terminated, at about 7 o'clock, an appointment was made at the St. George Hotel at 9 o'clock.

As soon after that time as the business of our Executive Committee permitted, Messrs. Patterson and Shepard, together with Mr. Peabody, again saw Messrs. York, Shea, and Hayes, and reported that Mr. Maxwell would not accept, and, further, reported that Mr. Maxwell had the day before notified one of their own people that he would not accept. Of that fact Messrs. York, Shea, and Hayes said they were ignorant.

Further discussion then took place as to names. We informed the other side that we would be most glad to take Alexander E. Orr, but were greatly afraid, and almost certain, that he would not accept. The other side expressed their belief that many of their party would not accept any one of the most active and conspicuous members of our organization. Mr. Shepard and Mr. Patterson then expressed their decided judgment that the feelings of the other side on that subject must be respected, and that we were prepared to accept any candidate who would meet the requirements which the Democratic reform organization had laid down who was not open to this objection.

Mr. Peabody expressed some doubt as to whether our own body and its city convention would permit an exclusion of five names of our most active and conspicuous men, but Messrs. Patterson and Shepard took the view that there could be no insistence upon any man, whatever his services to our organization, who, in fact, was so obnoxious to members of the Willoughby Street organization that his nomination would imperil success.

Mr. Greene Was Willing.

The hour was late; the convention was to meet the next day, and it was essential to reach an immediate conclusion. The names of Mr. Greene and Mr. Sturgis were mentioned, and Messrs. Patterson, Peabody, and Shepard said they would be entirely acceptable to our body of men. It was agreed that Mr. Greene would be acceptable on both sides, and all the conferees agreed that his nomination would be a happy solution of the difficulty. Upon their request we sent for Mr. Greene to find whether he was willing to accept. Mr. Greene came to the conference at the St. George Hotel and said he was inclined to accept.

Discussion was then had upon other offices. Throughout the interview we were careful, in spite of oppositions in our own body, to say that we had no authority and could merely express our opinions as to what our conventions would do; that our Executive Committee was in session, and we should have to report to it. Messrs. York, Shea, and Hayes said that the plan agreed upon was satisfactory to them, but they would need a half hour's discussion with their caucus of ward leaders, then in session, but probably not more, to procure their formal assent. One hour was taken. We reported to our Executive Committee, who approved Mr. Greene's nomination. Messrs. Patterson, Peabody, and Shepard returned to meet Messrs. York, Shea, and Hayes, but the latter were delayed far beyond the appointed time, and the conference was not renewed until after 1 o'clock Saturday morning. Messrs. York, Shea, and Hayes then announced that they had been defeated by the ward leaders, and that harmony was at an end. Neither of them proposed any modification of the plan, but the refusal to make any agreement whatever was peremptory and final, and any appointment of conference committees by the conventions was unnecessary.

On leaving us one of the Willoughby Street committee of three said in a most emphatic manner: "We three have done all we could to get harmony, and you have done all you could. Now, the only thing for our people to do is to go on and put up a ticket, and beat us if you can." No opportunity for the discussion or accommodation of the differences was permitted; the Democratic Reform Party was notified that the Willoughby Street organization would propose Willoughby Street candidates, and it was for the Democratic Reform Organization to take such course as it might see fit. It was in the light of that information that the City and County Conventions of the Democratic Reform Party met on Saturday afternoon and evening and made their nominations.

Mr. Shepard's Position.

It is proper to meet two or three specific misstatements, which, within a few days, seemed to have gained wide circulation. It is utterly untrue that Mr. Shepard at any time, directly or indirectly, proposed himself as a candidate. On the contrary, Mr. Shepard informed Messrs. York, Shea, and Hayes that he had definitely informed his own party (especially at the meeting of twenty or twenty-five of their representative men gathered together at his Brooklyn club last Summer) that his personal situation prevented his acceptance of a union nomination for Mayor, and that he had said to his friends in his own party that there was but one contingency in which he would accept a nomination, and that was if it became necessary for them to nominate a third ticket in order to maintain the cause of honest politics and honest Democracy in the City of Brooklyn.

When at the St. George Hotel, on Friday evening, Mr. Peabody interrupted the conversation to express, with some emphasis, his view that Mr. Shepard would be the best and strongest union candidate. Mr. Shepard repeated the statement he had made, and added that, apart from that consideration, the feelings of the other side ought to be considered, and it was only reasonable to assume that Messrs. York, Shea, and Hayes better knew the sense of their own body than any one else. In this statement Mr. Patterson concurred, and no further reference to Mr. Shepard's name was made. We are informed by Mr. S. Perry Sturgis that on Sunday Mr. Edward M. Grout saw him, and told him that at the Friday night interview Mr. Sturgis's name had been proposed, and that Mr. Shepard had refused to accept Mr. Sturgis as a candidate for Mayor. Mr. Sturgis was not affected by this communication, nor did he deem it necessary to communicate the story to Mr. Shepard or Mr. Patterson or Mr. Peabody until the question of dealing with the numerous falsehoods afloat made him, and we believe that there were many more like them. The fact is, Mr. Shepard said that Mr. Sturgis would, in his opinion, make an admirable Mayor and a good candidate, and be acceptable to the Democratic Reform Organization.

It has been stated that a number of other names were proposed at the Friday night interview with us; no serious proposition of any other name was made. Judge Gaynor's name was not mentioned, and in no conference did the other side say that he would be acceptable to them. Since the ward leaders would not accept the candidate upon which their committee agreed, it is hardly fair to assume they would take any one whose name was merely mentioned in a casual way by such committee. The ward leaders kept the power in their own hands, and sent the committee to experiment with us, secure in the position that if the result was not favorable to the power of these ward leaders it could be easily repudiated and the committee thrown overboard.

Mr. George Foster Peabody would sign this statement but for the fact that he is at the extreme West and inaccessible.

CHARLES J. PATTERSON,
EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

MR. ARCHIBALD GOT THE BLAME

MISTAKE IN THE LUDLOW STREET JAIL PRESENTMENT.

The Management, Not the Building's Condition, Was Criticised—The Error Set Right.

Warden James P. Archibald of Ludlow Street Jail is still waiting for a reply from the Commissioner of Public Works to his urgent request, submitted last August, that much-needed sanitary improvements be made in the jail. In the meantime he is hoping that the October Grand Jury, which is to investigate the condition of the County Jail, will summon him as a witness in regard to its deplorable condition.

William Milne Grinnell, an architect, a member of the September Grand Jury, called at Ludlow Street Jail last Thursday to make an informal investigation. He inspected the building and expressed his disgust at the wretched condition of affairs. So far as possible, the building has been kept clean, but the plumbing and general sanitary condition are in a very bad state. The next day he laid the matter before the Grand Jury, and that body gave its views in a presentment which was drawn up by some one in the District Attorney's office. This is the presentment as first adopted:

At a meeting of the Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York, for the September Term, on the 4th day of October, 1895, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Whereas, The Grand Jury for the September Term has been unable to inspect conclusively the condition of Ludlow Street Jail or the common jail of the City and County or New-York, ordinarily known as Ludlow Street Jail, but from a slight inspection made by one of the members, it is believed that there are many gross abuses in the present management and sanitary condition of the jail; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grand Jury for the October Term, 1895, be requested to inspect the condition of the said jail, and present to the court; and also be it further

Resolved, That the District Attorney be requested to send a copy of this presentment to the Grand Jury for the October Term, and that a copy of the same be also filed with the Court of General Sessions.

JOHN R. VAN WORMSER, Foreman.
GEORGE A. FLINT, Secretary.

As soon as this resolution was adopted Mr. Grinnell discovered that it was not really in accordance with the views of the Grand Jury or his recommendations, in that it said:

It is believed that there are many gross abuses in the management, &c.

He called the attention of the Grand Jury to this unwarranted insertion by the District Attorney's office, reflecting on the management of the jail. The resolution was then corrected, leaving out the word "conclusively," and substituting "carefully," before the words "the condition of Ludlow Street Jail," omitting the words "a slight," and substituting "an" before "inspection," and eliminating the words "present management and," before the words "sanitary condition of the jail." The corrected resolution was then adopted.

At the District Attorney's office it was said yesterday that it was only a mistake.

Warden Archibald, when spoken to about it by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, expressed the opinion that it was a pretty clever mistake and had a strong smack of politics about it. The Warden pointed out a few of the defects in the old prison building. The plumbing is all in a bad state. The water supply is inadequate. The old-fashioned high windows are in some cases broken, and in many instances very dirty. It is almost impossible to get at and clean them. The boiler in the cellar is thirty years old, and can only get up a pressure of five pounds of steam. There are but seven washbasins for sixty-nine prisoners, and but one bathtub, one general sink, and six closets. The steam pipes leak. The woodwork is rotting away. The cells are kept clean by frequent applications of whitewash and the scrubbing brush. The Warden has only one helper to do all this. Sometimes the prisoners volunteer assistance.

"The building is in a very bad way, and it seems to me that the most sensible coarse, and the cheapest in the end, would be to tear it down and put up a new one," said the Warden. "At all events, something must be done at once, or the health of the inmates will suffer through the continued neglect."

The October Grand Jury will probably take up the investigation of the Ludlow Street Jail in a few days.

TENEMENT-HOUSE FIRE IN CINCINNATI

Four Were Fatally Burned and Four Received Serious Injuries.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—A four-story tenement house on West Sixth Street, near Smith, caught fire about 1 o'clock this morning. The firemen brought all the tenants out, but some were fatally burned—Mrs. Mary Holmes, aged sixty, died shortly after reaching the hospital.

Following is a list of the injured:

Fatally Burned—Mrs. Emma Davis, thirty-seven years old; Miss Mamie Ponzoo, nineteen years old; Rachel Davis, four years old.

Seriously Burned—Mrs. E. J. Pendery, thirty years old; Theresa Thong, thirty years old; Jennie Davis, six years old; Ida Mincowsky, an infant.

The damage to the building will amount to only a few hundred dollars, while the loss to the occupants by the burning of their household goods will probably reach $1,000.

Hot ashes dumped in an ash barrel, in the rear of the building, caused the fire.

State Prisons Have 3,490 Prisoners.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—The prisoners in the State prisons Oct. 1 numbered 3,490, distributed as follows: Sing Sing, 1,357; Auburn, 1,126; Clinton, 1,007.

This is sixty-four less than at the same time last year, the falling off in number being attributed to the law passed last Winter permitting Judges to sentence convicts for five years or less to a penitentiary provided it be in the judicial district in which the sentence is imposed.

PRESERVE THE PALISADES

New-Jersey Leaders Say the State Should Take Action.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMMENDED

Agitation Meets with a Hearty Response from the Citizens of Paterson—Importance of the Matter Recognized.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 9.—"I am very glad THE NEW-YORK TIMES has started to agitate this matter," said Paterson's Democratic leader, Prosecutor William B. Gourley, as he swung around in his easy chair and gazed at a campaign lithograph of Chancellor McGill, hanging upon the walls of his office.

"You cannot place too much importance upon it, for it is a question which will appeal directly to every thinking man in this section of the State. We are not so bountifully blessed with commanding scenery in this part of the world that we can stand calmly by and see the grand old Palisades given over to the ruthless depredations of quarrymen and contractors. Stop it, by all means, and the sooner the better.

"Of course, it is one of those measures of which the coming generation will reap the fullest benefit, but the men responsible for the public weal at the present time should not falter in their duty on that account. I want our Legislature to take some decisive action in this matter at its coming session. New-York State has set us a good example in the appointment of a commission, and, as this State will naturally want to take the initative in the final settlement of this question, our public representatives should hurry up and do something."

"Preserve the Palisades by all means," said Judge John Hopper. "The mere matter of expense should not be considered in connection with such a noble object. I am heartily and earnestly in favor of any method which will accomplish the desired end. I hope you understand me, and you cannot make it too strong. The crowning glory of our beautiful Jersey scenery should not be destroyed while Jerseymen can lift voice or pen in protest. THE NEW-YORK TIMES deserves our gratitude for timely intervention."

"I favor immediate action by our representatives at Trenton," remarked Judge James Inglis, Jr. "As I understand it, the last Legislature did take action, and appointed a committee to investigate and report next Winter. I am heartily in favor of the scheme for joint action by New-York and New-Jersey. Of course, if the National Government would lend a hand it would be gratefully accepted. Keep up the agitation, and Jerseymen will do their whole duty."

"I read the articles in THE NEW-YORK TIMES with great pleasure," said Mayor Brann. "It was a magnificent picture in prose, calculated to put the blood of Jerseymen to action at once. I believe prompt measures should be enacted to protect our riparian frontage. The matter of dollars and cents, I take it, is a bagatelle compared with the immeasurable benefit as the years roll by. Any scheme you like, I am with you for the preservation of the Palisades."

"You want my opinion upon the question of the preservation of the Palisades, and the best method to achieve that end?" asked State Senator Wilkins, up in the country.

"Well, you may quote me as being heartily in favor of any movement that will prevent the further destruction of one of the grandest and most beautiful bits of natural scenery in the United States. I have long regarded it as a shame that a class of men, actuated solely by commercial instincts, should be permitted to tear down and blast away these towering cliffs which so beautifully outline the course of our Hudson.

"Of course, the remedy for this existing evil will have to be found in legislation. The question was discussed at the State capital last session, and one bill, I believe, was prepared by Gov. Werts, and introduced in the Assembly, but it died in committee. In view of the recent action of the New-York Legislature, I believe our lawmakers will make considerable progress in the proper direction next session, for the action of the quarrymen is arousing quite a feeling of public indignation throughout the State, particularly in this portion of it, which would receive a direct benefit from any of the proposed plans. I feel safe in saying that the people of New-Jersey would be enthusiastically in favor of any legislation to preserve the beauty of the Palisades.

"Personally, I am in favor of our State, in connection with New-York State, acquiring by condemnation proceedings, at least, the front and slope of the Palisades. This land could easily be made into a magnificent boulevard along the river's edge, and it would be easy of access from our proposed Bergen County boulevards, and also from the upper end of Manhattan Island. Where would Chicago be then?

"A commission has been appointed with Senator Wilkinson at its head, and its report will be presented for action at the next session of the Legislature. Of course, I could not favor a law binding the State to expend several millions in this direction, but would be in favor of such a law as would action looking to the prohibition in future of any action by riparian Commissioners, which would tend to further despoil the American Rhine."

"The movement to save the Palisades," said Assemblyman Robertson, "is a most timely one, and, in view of my action last Winter, I am glad it has been started. I voted for the bill which was introduced in the Assembly then, looking toward the preservation of the Palisades, although I did not think the idea of dividing it into small parks either feasible or desirable. Just stop for a moment and think what a boulevard could be made along the base of those cliffs. The State of New Jersey is very much interested in this question, and will undoubtedly give a popular indorsement to any measure which will stop the work of blasting and desecration now going on. As a Nation, we don't want to achieve wealth by the destruction of our monuments of National beauty; yet this is precisely what is being done in this case. Agitate the matter thoroughly, and then the people will soon awake to a full realization of what this wholesale destruction of the Palisades will mean to coming generations.

"I believe firmly in a future grand park along the New-Jersey shore of the Hudson."

"Why can't commerce let nature alone?" asked Assemblyman Samuel Bullock. "A man never went up the Hudson on a steamboat or by train in the daytime that he didn't delight in the Palisadic panorama spread out before him as he sped rapidly along. And now they're blasting away and tearing down the rocks. It's a shame, and the people of New-Jersey should enter a protest as soon as possible, and it should be emphatic in its nature. We'll fix up something in the Legislature this Winter, in all probability. New-York wants to do something, and has already appointed a commission. I don't believe in making a military camp out of the Palisades. They belong to the people. Turn them into a park, with a boulevard which could not be surpassed in natural scenic surroundings if you searched the whole world over. That is what the people would like, and could enjoy."

"Preserve the Palisades intact by all means," was the prompt and emphatic response given by H. W. Stedhill, one of the leading candidates for Assembly. "I believe this to be a question of public policy, and not altogether one of sentiment. We can't afford to allow the quarrymen to despoil the Hudson of its most potent charm; it would be a disgrace upon the State forever. Let New-Jersey and New-York unite and proportionately share the expense, and hand down to future generations the finest achievement of the century. We have some beautiful roads in this section of the State, and at a little expense they could be converged into a grand boulevard. How a man could enjoy such a drive on a hot afternoon, right in the shadow of the cool rocks all the time! It would be magnificent."

"Am I in favor of the preservation of the Palisades? Yes, Sir; and always have been," said ex-Senator Hinchcliffe. "I have long been of the opinion that the State of New-Jersey should take some action to prevent their being cut up into flagstones and paving blocks. I am inclined to favor the proposed plan of turning the plateau along the river into an immense military park, over which the National Government should have general control. I do not believe our State should totally relinquish its rights, but should always have a voice in all matters pertaining to the final disposition. I think the public agitation of this question in the newspapers will result in the passage of a bill bearing upon it in the Legislature this Winter."

G. A. Hobart, who, through his recent successful efforts to nominate John W. Griggs as the Republican Gubernatorial candidate, and through other recent political achievements, is looked upon by many as the Republican leader in New-Jersey, says on the Palisade question:

"Certainly I am in favor of preserving the Palisades. As they stood in the wild yet beautiful state in which nature left them, they were a grand and inspiring sight to look upon, but the blast of the quarrymen will soon do away with this vast picture of nature unless some prompt step is taken to prevent its further destruction. The sight as presented from the Hudson or from the Jersey side, either, is one that the people of this section have always delighted to look upon, and this privilege should not be taken from them.

"The Palisades should certainly be saved, and steps in that direction should be quickly taken to prevent any further destruction of such a grand specimen of nature's handiwork. Whether their control should be secured by the State, and for park purposes, and treated as such, is a question for much deliberation. Nevertheless, I am for the preservation of the Palisades."

Judge Van Hovenberg—"You ask me what I think of the proposed action on behalf of New-York and New-Jersey to protect the Palisades, as the stone ramparts on the west bank of the Hudson are called, and to save them from the greedy inroads of soulless contractors. I can only say that I approve of it most cordially. The public has rights as well as individuals, and the public has an interest in preventing a defacement of the beauties of nature to the enjoyment of which all people are entitled, and certainly the lofty Palisades form one of the most striking features in the scenery of the majestic Hudson."

"What will be the best method, in your opinion, of securing the object in view?" was asked.

"That is a question not so easily answered. The two States, severally, might acquire title to the portion within boundaries, but then, there is no knowing what future Legislatures may do. The act passed by the last Legislature provides for the appointment of three Commissioners their counterpart with New-York Commissioners for the purpose of securing action by the United States Government for the acquisition by it of the Palisades and, of course, of adjacent property, to be set apart as a reservation or for the purposes of fortification. This seems to be very objectionable. It would involve the giving up the jurisdiction of the State to the ceded district. It would pass beyond our control. This certainly is not desirable.

"If the people of New-York and New-Jersey desire to preserve the Palisades, they can do so through their Legislatures. They can declare the border of the river to be a public highway, bounded on one side by the river and extending back from it as far as necessary. This would effectually restrain all future depredations, for such they may be called. The Palisades form one of the most striking features in the scenery of the Hudson. To destroy the Palisades, which might endure for all time, for the purposes of present gain, would be an act of vandalism and a disgrace to both New-York and New Jersey."

Alderman George Ashley—I am heartily in favor of legislation for the preservation of the Palisades.

Postmaster Demarest—As a Bergen County boy, I can appreciate your efforts. You deserve to score another signal success.

City Treasurer Baldwin—I have not inquired minutely into the matter. Still, I cannot see why New-Jersey should neglect her own future interests.

Ex-Postmaster Johnson—The quarrymen should be restrained at once. There should be no hesitation in protecting and preserving our natural resources. I believe the Palisades should be the property of the State of New-Jersey.

Eugene Ensley—I am with you in the fight, but it is criminal carelessness which makes a fight necessary.

IN FAVOR OF RAILWAY POOLING

Action of Board of Trade—Its Views on State Canal Improvements—Attitude on Bankruptcy Legislation.

There was a good attendance of members yesterday at the meeting—the first since the Summer recess—of the Board of Trade and Transportation. Eulogies of the late Capt. Ambrose Snow occupied the early part of the session. A committee was appointed to prepare a suitable memorial, and his portrait will be painted for the board.

F. B. Thurber, from the Committee on Railway Transportation, presented a report in which railway pooling was favored. The meeting adopted the report and its accompanying resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, shippers and carriers should co-operate in an effort to organize our transportation system on an equitable basis, which will insure reasonable, uniform, and stable rates for shippers and a fair remuneration for the capital honestly invested in the carrying trade; that to this end Congress should repeal the prohibition of pooling, subject in contracts and rates to the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and that the claims of the Government against the Pacific roads should be funded on a basis which these roads can stand.

The Committee on Canal Transportation presented a report on the proposed improvement of the State canals, compared with which, the committee said "the question of good government, the questions of finance, silver, and gold, the question of excise, important as they are, are yet in comparison as nothing to New-York and Brooklyn, and neither of these has so great and immediate an influence upon the comparative commerce, manufactures, and prosperity of the City and State of New-York as the continued efficiency of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals."

A form of ballot on the proposition that the State issue bonds for the improvement was embodied in the report. It was voted to send copies of the report to commercial bodies throughout the State. The Directors of the Maritime Exchange took action in the same line yesterday.

Progress was reported by the Telephone Committee. The campaign for cheap telephone service will be resumed at once, and circulation will be given in this work to the voting record of the last Legislature on this subject. G. Waldo Smith submitted the following on bankruptcy legislation:

Resolved, That the experience of the past two years has demonstrated that so long as two factions spend their energies fighting each other rather than to secure the passage of the best practicable bankruptcy law, just so long will any legislation be postponed and the business interests of the country suffer.

Resolved, That the members of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation earnestly request the members of the next Congress to unite in passing a bankruptcy bill which will embody both voluntary and involuntary features, and the simple, economical and speedy features of the Torrey bill.

Resolved, That the passage of such a bill would do much at this time to restore the business affairs of the country to a prosperous basis, and that such action promptly taken would be most creditable to the Fifty-fourth Congress.

In adopting the resolutions the meeting decided to send copies of them, and of the resolution in favor of railroad pooling to each member of Congress at his home address.

On invitation of the Department of Agriculture, it was decided to send delegates to the Good Roads Parliament, to be held at Atlanta Oct. 17, 18, and 19.

Suspected of Stealing a Ring.

Mrs. J. Burbank appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday against Patrick Price of 320 West Forty-seventh Street and Matthew McAllister of 503 West Forty-seventh Street, two carpet layers, who had been at work in her residence, 244 West Fifty-seventh Street, Tuesday.

Mrs. Burbank said she laid two diamond finger rings on a buffet in a room adjoining a hallway, when the men were at work. About eight minutes later the more valuable ring, worth $500, was gone.

She summoned a detective of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who arrested the men. The ring was not found. Magistrate Deuel held the men in $1,000 each for examination to-day.

Judgment Against a Lumber Company.

Transcript of a judgment from Albany, N. Y., was entered in this city yesterday against the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company of 18 Broadway, whose headquarters are in Boston, for $36,153, in favor of Henry W. Sage, Dean Sage, and William H. Sage of Albany and Ithaca, N. Y. Execution was issued to the Sheriff.

At the New-York office it was thought that the judgment is the result of some old litigation. The company is reputed to have a capital and surplus of $1,200,000.

No Pay for Bridge Employes.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn has refused to pay the salaries of the Chief Engineer, Assistant Secretary, and draughtsman of the new East River Bridge, because the pay rolls have not been certified by the Civil Service Commission.

SCHOENHOLZ ARSON CASE

Opening of the Trial of the Alleged Incendiary.

MRS. ZULZER'S EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM

Assistant District Attorney Davis Declares that He Is "a Fiend Incarnate"—Story of the Deutsch Fire.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis began yesterday the work of putting in the testimony that he declares will send Morris Schoenholz to prison for forty years or more on a charge of arson.

Schoenholz, Mr. Davis declares, is the most dangerous member of the gang of incendiaries that operated for such a long time in this city, with the most reckless disregard for human life and property.

The work of securing a jury to try Schoenholz was completed on Tuesday in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Fitzgerald, and as soon as court was called to order yesterday Mr. Davis opened the case for the prosecution. His remarks were closely followed by the defendant, who is a watery-eyed, weak-faced individual. Schoenholz's long and rather thin features are framed in a mass of light brown hair, and his lips are shaded by a long, flowing blonde mustache. His movements are shambling and undecided.

Mr. Davis, in opening, said he would prove beyond a doubt that Schoenholz is a man of thoroughly bad character, and that he had set fire to the tenement house at 285 East Fourth Street on Jan. 3, 1895. He continued:

This man is a fiend incarnate. He and his fellows are human pests and they should be wiped out. They make their living by imperiling hundreds of human lives in order to gain a few miserable dollars. They are without conscience, without feeling, and without decency. This man is probably the worst of the lot.

He not only set the fires, but made it his business to seduce people who might be in pressing circumstances, or who were actuated by greed, to pay him a certain sum of money to burn out their places. He is not only a base criminal himself, but made criminals of others who, without his tempting, would never have been guilty of crime.

There was one case where Schoenholz had agreed to fire a store for one Greenbaum for $30—$30 for one small store—and he was responsible perhaps a hundred lives—three lives for a dollar. Greenbaum left the place and took his family away from it in order that Schoenholz might have a clear field. But before the hour for the defendant to apply the torch and bring about death and destruction arrived Greenbaum's conscience pricked him, and he hurried back and told Schoenholz to go no further.

He arranged with Morris Deutsch, who had a baker's shop at 11 Clinton Street, to burn out Deutsch's flat in East Fourth Street. He applied the torch at 11 o'clock at night, caring nothing for the scores of poor people who were sleeping peacefully in the house, and who might have all been burned to cinders.

Mr. Davis concluded by saying that it was Schoenholz's second offense, for which he was indicted, and that he might, if convicted, be sentenced to eighty years' imprisonment.

Testimony was then introduced which showed that Schoenholz had served a year's sentence in the Kings County Penitentiary in 1893 for conspiring to burn the store of a man named Greenbaum, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

Assistant Foreman William Lamering of the Fire Department, attached to the Fire Marshal's office, testified that he investigated the fire in Deutsch's apartments, but he found nothing to warrant him in saying absolutely that the fire was of incendiary origin.

"It might have been caused by an overturned lamp," said the witness.

The next witness was Mrs. Rosa Zulzer of 108 Ludlow Street, on whom the prosecution mainly relies to secure Schoenholz's conviction. She was a servant girl for Deutsch when the fire occurred in the baker's house. That was before her marriage. She is a heavy-set woman, and gave her testimony through an interpreter, as she speaks only German.

"Did you ever see this defendant, Schoenholz, before?" asked Mr. Davis.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Zulzer. "I saw him often. He used to come to Deutsch's with a man named Rosenbloom. I often heard them talk about insurance. I heard Rosenbloom say that Schoenholz was a good 'firemaker.' Schoenholz said he was willing to do anything he was asked to do if there was money in it for him. When this talk took place there was no one present except Deutsch, Rosenbloom, Schoenholz, and myself. At 8 o'clock in the evening of Jan. 3 they came in together. Deutsch told me to take his little daughter away. I took her to the bakery at 11 Clinton Street."

As she left the house with the child in her arms, the woman said, she noticed a bundle and a demijohn in the hall. This bundle, the prosecution asserts, contained Schoenholz's incendiary outfit, and the demijohn he had, it is asserted, some inflammable fluid. The witness said she remained at the baker's shop with the child until about 11 o'clock. Then she returned to the apartments.

"The place had been burned out while I was gone," she said. "The floor was full of filthy water, and everything was charred and burned."

Abraham Levy was unable to shake the witness's story on cross-examination. She admitted that Deutsch paid her about two months after the fire. She then got married, and went with her husband to Philadelphia, where she remained for seven weeks. After she returned to New-York, she made a statement to the Fire Marshal, being induced to do this by a man named Wernier.

When Mrs. Zulzer's examination was completed, the trial was adjourned until to-day.

PORT CHESTER FIREMEN ON PARADE

Their Apparatus Tested by the Village Officers—Many Spectators.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The annual inspection of the Volunteer Fire Department was held in the village square this evening. The members of the company turned out—nearly 200 men in all. They were under the command of Chief W. E. Lowden.

The firemen were first drawn up in a hollow square, and the inspection was made by George R. Read, President of the village of Port Chester; Samuel W. Comly, James Patterson, William Young, W. J. Foster, and Henry Townsend of the Board of Village Trustees.

The fire apparatus was tested after the inspection of the men to see that it was in proper condition for the Winter. There was next a parade to Irving's Hotel, where supper was served. A number of officers of the Fire Departments of the neighboring villages was present. There was a large crowd in the square to witness the inspection.

SIX CENTS DAMAGES FOR LIBEL

Editor Lane Is Permitted to Resume His Wedding Journey.

ELIZABETH, Oct. 9.—Thomas F. Lane, editor of The Summit Record, scored a victory this afternoon in the libel suit brought against him by Dr. Lawrence of Summit, and which suit prevented his wedding trip.

Judge Van Syckel charged strongly against Editor Lane and ordered the jury to bring in a verdict for damages against him. He said the only thing for the jury to consider was how heavy these damages should be.

The jury was out three hours, and returned with a verdict of 6 cents for the plaintiff. This only carries 6 cents costs with it, the remainder of the costs having to be paid by the plaintiff.

Lane handed over 12 cents to the Court Clerk and went away rejoicing, to resume his wedding trip, that had been so rudely interrupted by the trial.

Acting Captain Groo Accused.

Acting Inspector Cortright yesterday preferred charges of neglect of duty against Acting Captain John Groo of the Mulberry Street Station. He is accused of failing to enforce the excise law in Thomas Gerity's saloon, at 56 East Houston Street. The saloon is around the corner from Police Headquarters.

Groo has been about twenty years in the department, and has commanded the Mulberry Street Station for several months.

THREATS TO KILL AN INFORMER

Member of Alleged Gang of Counterfeiters Who Betrayed Associates Asks for Protection.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The six alleged counterfeiters, Greenberg, Rosengarten, Friedman, Friendburg, Silberman, and Traukel, who were arrested on information furnished by David Firestine of Landisville, N. J., had a further hearing before United States Commissioner Craig this afternoon. Five were bound over to court under $1,000 bail, that of Traukel being increased from $500 to $1,000, notwithstanding the appeal for mercy made by his attorney. Greenberg was held under $2,000 bonds.

Firestine was subjected to-day to a cross-examination by the defendants' attorney. He said he saw Rosengarten, Brabo, Friedman, and Dreemer making counterfeit money at his place in Landisville. The balance of the gang, he said, were the "shovers of the queer." All efforts to make him contradict himself were futile.

George A. Barker, a Secret Service detective, testified to finding in Firestine's house at Landisville two presses, a burnishing machine, a vise, a drilling machine, and thirteen sheets of nickel. The machines could be used, he said, for cutting out and milling counterfeit money.

Assistant United States Attorney Newell requested that the defendants be held on bail, saying it was the most important capture of counterfeiters made during the present Administration. Bail was then fixed as stated above.

Firestine this morning went to the United States Marshal's office and asked to be granted permission to carry arms to protect his life. He informed the Marshal that members of the gang had sworn to take his life. He said that last Tuesday night three men attempted to pry open a window in his house for the purpose of murdering him, but that he fired a shot at them, and they then ran away. There are 100 men in the counterfeiters' band, he said and but six of them are in custody. Firestine says he is the only witness against them, and if they could get him out of the way they would all be set free.

What action the authorities will take has not been decided.

TO PAY THE MORA INDEMNITY

How Secretary Olney Proposes to Distribute the Money Paid by Spain to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The arrangements by Secretary Olney for the payment of the Mora claim have been nearly perfected, and the actual distribution of the great amount obtained from Spain is a matter of a very short time. Mr. Olney's method of distribution may cause some dissatisfaction among assignees, but it will be strictly in accordance with law.

One of the persons having a large assignment from Mr. Mora has given sub-assignments greatly in excess of the amount due him, and Mr. Olney has decided that these shall be paid chronologically, so that the entire amount will be distributed according to the precedence of claims. In other words, the first assignment will be paid first, the second, second, and so on up to the full amount due the person in question. Those having sub-assignments of dates subsequent to the assignment due the main assignee, will receive no money from the State Department. One question to be settled is whether the heirs of persons now dead who had assignments from the beneficiaries of the Mora claim shall receive any money. One of these deceased persons was Roscoe Conkling.

Mr. Mora's 60 per cent. of the total indemnity will be greatly reduced by assignments to persons other than his attorneys. Nathaniel Page and Dr. Rodriguez of this city. The apportionments to Mr. Page and Dr. Rodriguez are something less than $300,000 each. Dr. Rodriguez's share, after the payment of assignments on file at the State Department, will be about $100,000.

TO AVOID OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE

A Report that the Sugar Trust Is to Make Sales Only to Agents.

It was reported down town yesterday that the Sugar

BOWLING FOR WHEELMEN

The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs to Have a Tourney.

MAY HAVE TWELVE TEAMS IN IT

All Games to be Rolled on Neutral Alleys and Five Men to Constitute a Team—Play Begins on Nov. 15.

Bowling will be a popular form of amusement among the wheelmen this Winter, judging from the interest displayed in arranging the details of the tournament to be held under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. Last evening the committee in charge held a meeting at 21 Park Row and decided several important matters, the principal one being that the games should be rolled on neutral alleys.

It is very likely that twelve teams will figure in the tournament, and not less than eight are positive competitors. The teams will comprise five men each, and the entrance fee will be $5. Entries will close Nov. 1, and play will probably commence on the 15th of that month.

The clubs represented at the meeting were the Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City, by Messrs. Smith and Clark; Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken, by Mr. Trautwein; Metropolitan Bicycle Club, by Messrs. Crichton and Underhill; Riverside Wheelmen, by Messrs. Harrington and Beam; Manhattan Bicycle Club, by R. G. Betts.

Other clubs which will very likely take part in the tourney are the Greenwich Wheelmen, Metropolitan Wheelmen, Jersey City Club Wheelmen, Prospect Wheelmen, Yorkville Wheelmen, Golden Rod Wheelmen, and Catholic Club Cyclers. The last two clubs have applied for membership in the association.

The next meeting of the Bowling Committee will be held early in November, when a schedule committee will be appointed and the prizes decided upon.

THE ARION RUN SCHEDULE.

Next Sunday's Century to Patchogue to Start at 6 A. M. and End at 7 P. M.

Cyclists contemplating taking part in the century run on Sunday under the auspices of the Arion Bicycle Club of Brooklyn, will be interested in the following schedule of the itinerary:

Miles.		Arrive.	Leave.
	Brooklyn, Kings Co. "L" Terminus	.....	6:00 A. M.
10.	Valley Stream	7:00 A. M.	7:10 A. M.
22.	Bellmore	8:20 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
33.	Babylon	9:40 A. M.	9:50 A. M.
44.	Oakdale	11:00 A. M.	11:10 A. M.
53.	Patchogue, (dinner)	12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
62.	Oakdale	1:50 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
75.	Babylon	3:05 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
84.	Bellmore	4:20 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
96.	Valley Stream	5:50 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
106.	Brooklyn	7:00 P. M.	.....

The speed will be regulated by such well-known locomotors as Capt. Charles Rembof and Charles Uhlyck of the Arions, Capt. Landman of the Bushwicks, and Capt. Barton of the Williamsburg Wheelmen. The committee having charge of the run consistes of H. E. Bassemir, J. Bierschenck, W. Taylor, R. Martin, and F. Eckert.

The Bicycle in Future Wars.

In an interview held recently with Gen. Nelson A. Miles at Washington, Frank G. Carpenter asked that distinguished officer where he thought would be the next advances in army matters. The General's answer will particularly interest cycling enthusiasts and doubtless cause a lot of talk among the conventional men of the army. Here is his answer: "It will probably be in the line of transportation of men and equipment. The bicycle and the horseless vehicle will have much to do in the wars of the future. Put an army on bicycles and their opponents would be at a disadvantage if they were not similarly equipped. The bicycle troops could feed off of the supplies of their enemy's country. They could move so rapidly that the others could not catch them. They could choose their own positions and fly from one point to another at a few hours' notice. They could forestall supplies and have every position of advantage. Both in attacking and retreating. Then, the horseless carriage. The French have shown that some such vehicles will go at the rate of sixteen miles an hour and at the same time carry four persons. They had a competitive race for such vehicles from Paris to Bordeaux and return, a distance of 750 miles, and the average speed was sixteen miles an hour. The different motive powers used were steam, electricity, naphtha, and petroleum. Petroleum came out ahead, and the amount used was very small, a single gallon carrying a small carriage over 100 miles of travel. There is no doubt that such vehicles can be utilized in place of horses. I am glad of it. The horse has been the slave of mankind for thousands of years, and it is time that he should have a rest."

Riverside Century Pacemakers.

The Riverside Wheelmen have selected the following pacemakers for their century run next Sunday, to Patchogue: For the Slow Division—Chief pacemaker, G. Wheeler, Mount Vernon Wheelmen; R. L. Smith, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, A. Stahl, Gramercy Wheelmen; P. Fisher, Century Wheelmen; Ward and E. A. Rogers of the Riverside Wheelmen. For the Fast Division—Chief pacemaker, C. Earl, Kings County Wheelmen; J. Judge, C. K. Granger, F. F. Goodman and F. Ertz, Riverside Wheelmen. From the present outlook, the contest for the banner offered to the club having the greatest number of survivors promises to be a close one, as the clubs are working hard for it. The slow division will leave Jamaica at 7 A. M., sharp, and the fast division at 9 A. M. Entry blanks and particulars may be had by addressing J. M. Gentle, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Zimmerman Ill at Paris.

Champion Arthur Zimmerman has been ill at Paris, according to a correspondent of The American Wheelman. The "Skeeter's" training was interfered with, but it was thought at the time that he would sail for Australia as per his schedule.

MYSTIC PARK RACES.

Harness Horses Surprise the Talent in the Two Contests.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Owing to a heavy track, causing delay in the starting, but two races were completed at Mystic Park to-day. This will give the talent a chance to get their breath, for in both races the favorites were bowled over with ease.

In the 2:15 trot Benton M. was the choice at $100, and Fred B. brought $70 in pools of $350. Nosegay was overlooked and sold for $40. After getting settled, with East View winning the first heat, there was nothing could stop the mare's path to victory, and she was never headed.

The pacing race developed a dark horse in Sclavonic. Last week at Rigby he was shut out, so to-day $10 would bring $100. He was beat a nose in the first heat, but the sore-footed fellow liked the soft going, and was the winner each time from the distance after sharp finishes. He is out of the dam of Maud S., 2:08, but has never been counted on. His work of 2:15½ made to-day is his first record.

Pan Claire won a heat in the 2:24 class, when darkness stopped the sport. The summaries:

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Nosegay, b. m., by General Washington-Naomi, by Sycamore, (O'Neil		8	1	1	1
East View, b. s., by Alcyone, (Kelley.)		1	4	9	6
Benton M., ch. s., (Moody)		3	2	7	5
Fred B., b. g., (Whitney)		4	10	6	2
Vega, blk. s., (Marsh)		2	9	8	7
Germanic, b. s., (Carmichael)		7	8	2	9
Seylex, b. g., (Kervick)		5	3	4	3
Red of Warunoke, b. s., (Dodge)		10	7	3	10
Brunhilde, g. m., (Goldsmith)		9	5	10	4
Sabina, b. m., (Noble)		6	6	5	8

Time—2:17½, 2:17½, 2:17¼, 2:18.

2:22 Class.Pacing; purse $600.

Sclavonic, g. s. by King Wilkes-M.Is Russell, by Pilbo, Jr., (Gowen)	2	1	1	1
George Wallace, b. s., by Gen. Wilkes, (Walker)	1	2	2	3
Robert R., b. g., (Gatcomb)	9	3	5	2
Daisy R., r. m., (Snow)	5	4	3	4
Trafford, ch. s., (Cates)	11	8	4	6
Maggie C., g. m., (Titer)	4	11	10	9
Fred S., b. g., (Brigham)	7	5	8	7
The Duke, ch. g., (Harris)	8	7	7	8
Jadon, b. s., (Webster)	10	10	6	8
Success, b. m., (Golden)	6	9	9	dr.
Pharos, b. s., (Sanborn)	3	6	dr.	

Time—2:16¾, 2:15¾, 2:18, 2:15¾.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $600. (Unfinished.)

Pan Claire, b. m., by Pancoast, (Cheney)	1
Dan Wilkes, g. g., (Leary)	2
Lizzie Garnet, ch. m., (Greene)	3
Speedwell, g. g., (Trout)	4
Gary Wilkes, b. g., (McNamee)	5
Golden Bells, ch. m., (Dodge)	6
Daisy Lambert, ch. m., (Carpenter)	7
Vera, b. m., (Hooper)	8

Time—2:22.

GOOD HORSES SELL WELL.

Stock Offered at the Silver Cup Sale Fetch Satisfactory Prices.

The Silver Cup sale of W. D. Grand, at the Broadway Exchange, Fiftieth Street and Broadway, was continued yesterday. The sale has shown that a good horse is in demand in this city.

The highest price obtained for a pair was for C. Newhall's Tom and Jerry, $1,350. Mrs. Foggett of this city made the bid.

Max Casperri paid the biggest price for a single horse, he buying Glen at $600.

Altogether the sale was satisfactory.

The sale will be concluded to-day. Prices obtained yesterday were:

PROPERTY OF M. H. TICHENOR & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Garnet, ch. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands; J. J. Murray, New-York	$370
Conklin, ch. g., 5 years, 15.2 hands; J. E. Widener, Philadelphia, Penn	400
Cazauk, ch. g., 5 years, 15.2 hands; Max Casperri, New-York	450
Bailiff, ch. g., 6 years, 15.3½ hands; Dr. Fields, New-York	350
Sheriff, ch. g., 6 years, 15.3½ hands; Dr. Fields, New-York	520
Playmate and Plaything, blk. ms., 5 and 6 years, 15.2 hands; H. Dill, New-York	350
Advocate and mate, br. gs., 15.1½ hands; Dr. St. Claire Smith, New-York	440
Fairview and Fairfield, br. cobs, 6 years, 15.2 hands; E. & L. S. Frank, New-York	430
Midstar and Ozark, blk. gs., 5 and 6 years, 15.3 hands; G. H. Wooster, New-York	400
May Day, r. m., 7 years, 14.2 hands; J. Purdy, New-York	140

PROPERTY OF H. B. NALLE, LEESBURG, VA.

Matchless, b. g., 4 years, 15.3 hands; Max Casperri, New-York	$130

PROPERTY OF S. C. PIRIE, NEW-YORK, N. Y.

Llewellyn, br. g., 7 years, 15.3½ hands; J. D. Winter, New-York	$285

PROPERTY OF J. REILLY, NEW-YORK.

Luck and Chance, b. gs., 5 and 6 years, 15.3 hands; J. T. Gorgon, New-York	$200

PROPERTY OF D. H. GRAND & CO., EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

Enchantress, br. m., 6 years, 15.3½ hands; C. Baker, New-York	$250
Gay Lad, b. g., 6 years, 15.3½ hands; W. Post, New-York	400
Peacock and Pageant, blk. and gr. gs., 5 and 6 years 15.2½ hands; J. W. Boyle, New-York	400
Hero and Nimbo, b. gs., 5 and 6 years, 16 hands; F. G. Landon, New-York	550
Levity and Folly, ch. and br. cobs, 5 and 6 years, 14.3 hands; A. J. Ball, New-York	140
Midnight, blk. g., 5 years, 16 hands; N. Stanton, New-York	145
Roanoke, r. g., 5 years, 16.1 hands; Max Casperri, New-York	125
Policy, ch. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands; S. & L. S. Frank, New-York	100
Nugget, ch. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands; James Bennett, New-York	85
Play Boy, b. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands; J. Doyle, New-York	190
Snowball and mate, gr. and blk. gs., 6 years, 15.3 hands; J. T. Gardiner, New-York	250

PROPERTY OF MYRICK & HUDSON, DANVILLE, KY.

Snip and Tip, blk. gs., 5 and 6 years, 15.3 hands; Max Casperri, New-York	$350
Maurine, ch. m., 5 years, 15.2 hands; Oswald Baynes, New-York	75

PROPERTY OF STRAUSS & HEXTER, NEW-YORK CITY.

Morocco, b. g., 6 years, 15¾ hands; J. H. Caldwell, New-York	$285

PROPERTY OF N. J. BALPE, MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y.

Fife and Drum, br. g. and b. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands; C. Newgass, Chicago, Ill	$410
Matchless and Faultless, b. ms., 5 and 6 years, 15.1 hands; M. Parisette, New-York	280

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.

Bay Duke and Jenny, b. g. and b. m., 6 years, 16 hands; E. McKnight, New-York	$145
General, ch. g., 8 years, 15.3 hands; Rodney Allen Ward, New-York	245
Vogue and Gossip, b. gs., 9 and 7 years, 15.1½ hands; Max Casperri, New-York	280
Fair Brown mares, 7 years, 15.3 hands; B. Mullen, New-York	105

PROPERTY OF THE PARISETTE STABLE.

Prince, gr. g., 15.3 hands; S. Coles, New-York	$300
Dick, ch. g., 6 years, 15.1½ hands; J. Spratley, New-York	210
Pleasant Holiday, 4 years; H. Murray, New-York	155

PROPERTY OF GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, NEWARK, OHIO.

Ohio Boy, b. g., 4 years, 15.2 hands; A. J. Dotcher, New-York	$115
Morgan Boy, b. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands; Max Casperri, New-York	250
Dick and Dick, Jr., gs., 4 and 5 years, 15.3½ hands; W. Bloodgood, New-York	510
Dash, br. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands; G. A. Alden, New-York	170
Jerome, b. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands; W. Stone, New-York	135
Duke and Earl, b. gs., 15.3 hands; J. H. Carpenter, New-York	250
Order Boy, b. g., 6 years, 16 hands; B. Mullen, New-York	50
Harold and Harper, br. gs., 5 years, 15.3 hands; James Robbins, New-York	210
Beacon, gr. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands; J. Wilson, New-York	115

PROPERTY OF C. NEWHALL, CHESTNUT HILL, PENN.

Tom and Jerry, rn. gs., 6 years, 15.3 hands; Mrs. Foggett, New-York	$1,350
Island Maid, br. m., 4 years, 15.1 hands; Miss Ellen Van Namee, New-York	400
Ida St., br. m., 4 years, 15.1 hands; Mrs. Ellen Van Namee, New-York	275
Pretty Doll, gr. m., 7 years, 15.1 hands; J. Donnelly, New-York	200
Black Bess, blk. m., 6 years; Frank Jay, New-York	230

PROPERTY OF NEW-YORK GENTLEMAN.

Blitzen, br. g., 8 years, 16.1 hands; J. Carson, New-York	$250
General, br. g., 8 years, 16.1 hands; J. Curson, New-York	200
Bluster, br. g., 9 years, 15.2½ hands; B. Mullen, New-York	100
Blizzard, br. g., 8 years, 15.2½ hands; B. Mullen, New-York	110
Peacock, rn. g., 8 years, 16 hands; E. M. Knox, New-York	360
Castor, ro. g., 9 years, 16 hands; E. M. Knox, New-York	400
Snowflake, rn. g., 8 years, 15.3 hands; H. Holding, New-York	400
Glen, ch. g., 8 years, 15.3 hands; Max Casperri, New-York	600
Chester, b. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands; R. Young, New-York	235
Fire Away, b. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands; G. A. Alden, New-York	260
Wildfire, b. g., 5 years, 15.2 hands; M. H. Donovan, New-York	155
Admaid, b. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands; Max Casperri, New-York	430
Phoenix, rn. g., 7 years, 16 hands; John Murphy, New-York	270
Lochinvar, blk. m., 7 years, 15.3 hands; J. H. Rose, Boston, Mass	610
Hempton, gr. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands; Max Casperri, New-York	290
Don, br. g., 7 years, 16.2 hands; J. Francis, New-York	105

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.

Dandy, ch. g., 7 years, 15.2½ hands; J. Lang, New-York	$80
Irlem and Winona, b. ms., 7 and 8 years, 15.2 hands; James Green, New-York	200
Captain and Colonel, blk. gs., 15.3 hands; Charles Goodale, New-York	90
Total, 93 head	$20,115
Average	216

HARVARD, 42; EXETER, 0.

The Crimson Men Have an Easy Football Game at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 9.—Harvard won the annual football game with Exeter to-day, by a score of 42 to 0. The game was intensely poor on Exeter's part. None of the Exeter players did good work or showed any particular knowledge of the game. They have evidently had no coaching. Not once did they succeed in advancing the ball the required five yards or four downs, and not once did they hold Harvard on four downs. The whole story is one of long runs round either end by Gonterman and Hayes, and long gains through the centre by Dunlop.

The score last year was 48 to 0. It should have been the same this year, but Hayes was off on his kicking goals, and missed three easy chances. The score was 30 to 0 at the end of the first half. Then Gonterman and Dunlop were retired, and the Harvard line was also weakened so that Exeter made somewhat better showing. The Exeter line was particularly weak on defensive, and could not even hold long enough to allow the full back to punt.

Line up:

Harvard.	Positions.	Exeter.
Moulton, Cabot	Left end	Emerson, Evans
Haughton	Left tackle	Higley
Holt	Left guard	Connor
Shaw, Doucette	Centre	Karson
Jaffray, Hennen	Right guard	Payton
Donald, Gould	Right tackle	Scannel, Zimmerman
A. Brewer, Newell	Right end	Shaw
Beal, Hamden	Quarter back	Hawkins, Scannel
Hayes, Gonter	Left half back	Bottscher, Gibbons
Dunlop, Fennessy	Full back	Williams

Score: Harvard, 42; Exeter, 0. Touch-downs—Gontermar, 4; Davis, 2; Hayes, Fennesy. Goals from touch-downs—A. Brewer, 5. Referee—Mr. Lewis. Umpire—Mr. Wrenn. Linesman—Mr. Rogers.

May Fight at Hot Springs.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 9.—Joe Vendig, who has just come from the conference of the prizefight managers and those interested, says the fight will take place at Hot Springs, Ark., on the same date as advertised for Dallas.

Income of the Heirs of Wagner.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Some time ago the statement was put forth that Wagner's heirs had netted 100,000f. as the proceeds of this Summer's performances of the Bayreuth master's works in French opera houses. This, it now appears, was, to put it mildly, an exaggeration. From the month of January in the present year to the end of May, writes Herr A. von Gross from Bayreuth, the exact sum received amounted to 18,280f. Since then, it has been figured out by Le Menestrel, an additional sum of 19,218f., making 37,507f. in all, has been paid over. From which it will be realized that whatever was the case in times gone by, the owners of Wagner's copyrights don't do so badly nowadays.

NEIL BURGESS'S STAR THEATRE.

Changes Which the Actor Is Making for His Roman Play.

When the Star Theatre does open, which will probably not be before the last of this month, although Neil Burgess continues to set the date as the middle of October, the attraction will be one that will arouse a good deal of public attention, and may hold it throughout the season. It will be remembered that in "A County Fair," the play in which Mr. Burgess made most of his money, there was a realistic race scene, in which a few horses stood on treadmills and were made to appear as racing for a prize. It was this scene which secured the popularity of "A County Fair," and Mr. Burgess now proposes to reproduce it in a new form. In his new Roman play, which has been prepared for him by Charles Barnard, and which is called "The Year One," he has a Roman chariot race, in which the horses seem to be running toward the audience, while, in reality, they are not running at all. This is to be the great feature of the play, and if it fails in producing the desired effect the play will fail with it.

What effect Mr. Burgess's realistic chariot-race scene will have upon an audience remains to be demonstrated, but the effect which it has had on the theatre he has purchased is already an established fact. In order to make this scene possible, the stage of the Star Theatre has had to be practically completely reconstructed. Excavations have had to be made for the mechanical devices, by means of which horses who are not advancing a step are to be made to appear to be running at full speed toward the audience. The opening of the theatre, which was announced for last month, has had to be postponed, and the actors and employes of the house have been forced to remain in idleness during the earlier part of the theatrical season. It is estimated by a man well versed in theatrical affairs that Mr. Burgess will have to run his new play a full year to excellent business in order to make good to himself the expense which he has incurred to prepare the Star Theatre for its production.

However this may be, the playgoing public will bebenefited by the purchase of the old Wallack Theatre by Mr. Burgess. When it is finally opened it will prove to be one of the prettiest and most comfortable theatres in New-York, and if the new play does not meet Mr. Burgess's expectations the house will remain as a blessing to playgoers. It is said now that it may open by Oct. 28, but the probabilities against such an early date are very strong.

THEY WEREN'T GOING TO BE BUNKOED

They Were from Waterloo, and They Didn't Know Napoleon.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Among the excursions into Chicago Saturday was one from points in Iowa. There were all sorts and conditions of men among the excursionists, and they were discussing the crops, the chances of Gen. Drake being elected Governor, and some of the sights they would see in Chicago. Two old men who occupied a seat together were dealing in reminiscences, and one of them told a particularly laughable story about his town. A traveling man in the seat directly behind them caught the spirit of the story, and, desiring to fix it in his mind for future use, leaned forward and asked one of the graybeards: "What town did you say you hailed from?"

"Waterloo, young man."

"Waterloo? Oh, yes. By the way, did you ever hear of Napoleon Bonaparte out there?"

"What's that?"

"Did you ever hear of Napoleon? I understand he had something to do with Waterloo."

"Don't think I know him," said the old man, turning to his aged companion, he asked: "Bill, do you know any feller out in Waterloo by the name of Napoleon?"

"Naw," responded the other; "never heerd of any one o' thet name. Reckon he don't live anywhere nigh about Waterloo, or I'd know him."

The commercial traveler could not restrain his mirth any longer, and as he leaned back in his seat and roared, the two old men nudged each other and whispered warnings about being careful of confidence men who went about pretending to know their victim's friends.

German Bands Banished from Boston.

From The Boston Transcript.

The German band is a thing of the past in Boston. At least, the Police Commissioners have voted not to license any such collections of players, and if they are bold enough to perform without the license of the Commissioners their extinction will take a little time, perhaps, but it will eventually be complete. At first the Commissioners determined to refuse licenses to all street players, but, after protracted deliberation, they found that the many complaints that had reached them—and these complaints have come from many people whose word carries weight in the community—were all concerning the German bands, and so it was the bands that came in for proscription. The commissioners themselves believe that the players of brass instruments in the street aggregations constitute a nuisance, for the reason that their performance is only a spurious imitation of what it is sold for—music; but from information received by the Commissioners from outraged citizens it appears that the aggregations so well known as German bands have been obtaining money by intimidation—that is, by threatening to come and play in front of a man's house unless paid to keep away, and by returning to play when they have once been ordered to move on.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE

Wanted Her Due.

From The Washington Star.

"There's no use in trying to get away from the solemn fact," said the dreamy-eyed young man. "The new woman is a most practical and unsoulful creature."

"What makes you think so?"

"I told Miss Bogleigh that she had inspired some of my best poems."

"What did she say to that?"

"Nothing. She wrote to my publishers for a percentage of the royalties."

Advertised in the Wrong Place.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Biddeford man, with an eye for economical advertising, wrote on the sidewalk in front of his store, "We have just what you want." His next-door neighbor saw it first and went him one better by adding, "in this store," which brought the legend just up to his own doorstep. This couldn't have happened if the Biddeford man had put his bulletin in a newspaper.

Ignorance Is Bliss.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"Do you understand French, Jack?" asked an Allegheny young man of his chum.

"A little."

"Then perhaps you can help me. Miss Northside told me last night that I was non persona grata, and I would like to know what sort of a compliment she meant to bestow upon me."

The Boston Infant.

From Truth.

Emerson (aged five)—Have you not been charmed by the accuracy of proportion in Gulliver's Travels?

Winthrop (aged seven, with a superior air)—Indeed, no. Those sharp-sighted, diminutive individuals, the Lilliputians, should have been the first to discover microbes.

Objected to the Style.

From Judge.

Wife—John wanted to run for office on the Populist ticket, but I managed to prevent it.

Friend—Didn't you want him to hold public office?

Wife—It wasn't that, but John never would look well with long chin whiskers.

His Profession Chosen.

From The Youth's Companion.

Leon, aged six, hearing his parents speak of laying aside money for his education, impetuously broke in with: "You needn't plan to send me to college; I'm going to be a civilized nigger!" He had in mind a civil engineer.

Easily Recognized.

From The Detroit Free Press.

He—But your father isn't literary and doesn't know a good thing when he sees it.

She—Just the same, he can write forty checks that will be accepted, and you can't write one. The bank knows a good thing when it sees it, even if he doesn't.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid, alone, or assist with washing in small family; willing, obliging; best city references. 11 Carmine St., first floor, back. Graff.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; understands care of parlor; willing and obliging; best city reference. S. P., 231 West 16th St., third bell, west.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; good city reference. 632 2d Av.; ring Carlsword's bell; second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French Protestant person as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best city reference. D. O., 229 West 19th St., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; can do plain sewing, and is willing to assist with waiting or to wait on a lady; good city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city references. Call, after 1 o'clock, at 18 West 51st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid in a small private family; or chambermaid and waitress. E. R., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. 216 West 36th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed; North of Ireland Protestant; assist with growing children or wait on a lady and do plain sewing. 269 West 12th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Wednesday, 225 West 53d St., care Mrs. Small, first floor.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By respectable person who thoroughly understands her duties; has best references from first families in the city. 140 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl in a nice family as chambermaid; can sew nicely; would assist with waiting; good city reference; ten years in last place. 216 East 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private Christian family. 203 West End Av., present employer's; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best of city references; no cards. 234 East 70th St., Gorman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable girl as competent chambermaid in private family; would assist waiting or do plain sewing; best reference. N. E., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid in a small private family or chambermaid and waitress. E. A., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—By two Welsh girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as laundress; city references. 142 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family, or do plain sewing; six years' city references; present employer can be seen. 721 9th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent, willing young girl in small private family; best references; can be seen to-day at present employer's. 146 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing; or as chambermaid and do waiting; best reference. 300 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, at 225 West 53d St., care of Mrs. Small, first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. 76 West 50th St., 9 to 12; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best references. 342 East 56th St, first floor, or Letter Box 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and do sewing, or parlormaid; first-class reference. 142 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; best reference from last employer. 24 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing in city; reference; no cards. 315 East 37th St. Carroll.

CHAMBERMAID.—Will also do plain sewing or assist with laundry; excellent references. Present employer's, 64 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 325 West 46th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and laundresses; no city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl; will assist with waiting; four years' best city reference. 465 4th Av., Bryant's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and assist with waiting in private family. 426 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; first-class chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference. 426 West 52d St., Callery bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; will do sewing, or maid. Call at present employer's, 6 East 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced young girl; good city references. S. A. M., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID. — Protestant, as competent chambermaid; would assist with waiting; city references; no cards. 40 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl in private family; good city reference. L. C., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Englishwoman in a private family; good city references; 64 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid; best city reference. 149 East 57th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a refined North German, highly recommended, to take entire charge of children, or as companion and help to a lady; excellent traveler; would like to go abroad or to travel. P. S., 233 West 14th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a New-England woman in a small private American family as first-class cook; good city reference. 225 Columbus Av.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good home preferable to large wages; good references. Jennie, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook and to do coarse washing in a private family; good city reference. 588 Amsterdam Av., Montague's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 267 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a good, thorough cook; understands her business; in private family; no washing; best city references. Call, at present employer's, 635 Park Av., Thursday, from 10 to 12.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; private family; wages, $30; best reference. S. C., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook in private family; will assist with washing; flat preferred; best city reference. K. H., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As first-class cook in private family; wages, $40 to $45 per month; where kitchenmaid is kept. Answer by letter, J. W., care of Mrs. J. A. Hamilton, 33 East 39th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Swedish girls; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; city references. Peterson, 221 West 67th St.

COOK.—First-class; North of Ireland; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, all kinds creams, jellies; first-class city reference. R., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman; first-class; best city reference from late employer. McNamara, 119 West 60th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent family cook; city or country; best reference. 208 East 63d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for a Protestant cook; highly recommended. Call, 10 to 12, Thursday, 422 Madison Av.

COOK.—By young woman as good plain cook; willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 15 West 58th St.

COOK.—First-class; to go out by the day; can give large dinners and lunches. Mrs. L., care of C. Sullivan, 25 West 44th St.

COOK.—By cook in a small private family; would do the coarse washing; city reference. 530 West 40th St., ring bell four times; no postals.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; good bread and cake baker; good reference; city or country. 206 East 31st St.

COOK.—By young German Protestant girl as good cook; plain washing; American family preferred. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By Protestant, as competent cook, for private family; one year's reference from last employer; no cards. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good plain cook and laundresses; good city references. 1,570 3d Av., near 88th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. 206 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; best reference. 666 2d Av. C. B.

COOK.—By respectable girl in private family; five years' reference from her last employer. 312 East 42d St.

COOK.—First-class; by colored woman; private family; no washing; city reference. 131 West 53d St.; janitor.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and will do coarse washing in private family; six years' reference. 119 West 60th St., Wynne's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; would assist with washing; best reference. K., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As cook in select private family; highest reference. Call, any afternoon this week after 4 o'clock, Mrs. Hawkins, 212 West 48th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; can give the best of city reference. M. T., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Welsh Protestant as plain cook; no washing. Edwards, 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; takes full charge of kitchen. 104 West 36th St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; one as good cook, other as chambermaid; will assist with waiting; in private family; both willing and obliging best city reference. B., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; can take a chef's place; understands all kinds of cooking; by an Englishwoman; will go out by the day or week; will be highly recommended by her last and former employers. M. J., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands catering for luncheons and dinners; takes full charge of kitchen; city references from last employers. 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—First-class; by young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; pastry and baking a specialty; neat in person and kitchen; first-class city reference. 648 6th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as thorough cook; understands meats and pastry; excellent baker; in private family; city reference from last place. 135 West 51st St.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and baker; private family; understands her business; do coarse washing; city reference; wages, $20. C. K., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Thorough in all French and English cooking; entire charge where kitchenmaid or assistance given; city or country; best reference. B., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best of city references; wages, $20 to $25 monthly. 257 West 42d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls to go together; one as cook, the other as chambermaid in private family; city or country. 315 West 20th St., rear.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman; understands family cooking; in small private family; assist with little washing; last employer seen. 441 West 30th St., janitor's floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls, together or separate; one as cook and plain laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in private family. 243 West 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; by Protestant girl; references; city or country; English, German, French cooking; all baking

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Increased Speculation and Generally Higher Prices.

FOREIGN BUYING AND DAMAGED CROPS

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Easier —Cotton Higher—Coffee Firm.

Reports of crop damage by drought caused a sharp advance in wheat, and carried the other cereals along, while foreign houses bought freely and local shorts covered. The close was generally firm, although not at the top of the day. Provisions were easier though heavy receipts of hogs. Cotton advanced sharply on the reports of cold weather and frosts, and following the outside markets. Coffee was hard to purchase and gained in value.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator..... 68¾@
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator.. 23 @
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 37½@
Flour, straights, Spring..... $3.20 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter..... 3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands..... 9 3-16@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.. 17 @ 20
Pork, mess..... 9.75 @10.00
Lard, Western steam..... @ 6.15
Beef, family..... 9.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 22½@ 23
Sugar, granulated..... 4⅝@ 5 1-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... 16 @
Cheese, State, full cream, new..... 9¾@ 9¾
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness..... 20.00 @
Copper, lake..... 12.10 @12.25
Lead..... 3.35 @ 3.37½

WHEAT—Contracts opened dull, but very steady, with only a local trade, but prices advanced on buying orders from abroad and reports of injury to the growing crops by drought and delayed seeding; free selling caused a decline of ⅜c, while a late reaction brought prices up to ⅝c net gain for the day, and a very fair trade....Spot was held firmer, and checked demand; sales, 28,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at 66¾c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at December price, free on board, afloat, and 4,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth at ½c over December, free on board, afloat....No. 2 red at 66¾c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at ⅞c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at ½c over December; No. 1 Northern hence, 66,753 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 75,668 bushels; receipts, 61,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 121,491 bushels; in the interior, 1,083,763 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were unsettled and more active, with prices easier with the wheat, but rallying on local covering and closing unchanged to ⅛c up....Spot was firmer and fairly active; sales, 130,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 at 38⅜@38¼c, delivered; 104,000 bushels do at 1⅛@2c above October, and every day in late November, and 10,000 bushels yellow at 37½c, to arrive....Receipts, 168,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 348,315 bushels; in the interior, 661,519 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,824 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 24,517 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active, and closed at an advance of ⅛@¼c, with local shorts covering....Spot were fairly active at firmer prices....Sales, 134,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½c for 36,000 bushels; also white, 25c for 10,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 3, 23¼c; No. 2 mixed, 23c; No. 3, 22½c; rejected white, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 24c; track mixed, 24@25¼c; track white, 24@29c for 80,000 bushels....Receipts, 45,600 bushels; exports, 105 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	.....	@	65
December	4,460,000	65 13-16@67 1-16	65⅞
May	1,180,000	69⅝@70⅞	70½
Total	5,640,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	130,000	36½@36½	36½
November	25,000	35⅝@36⅛	36⅛
December	50,000	34¾@35	35
May	360,000	34 13-16@35	35
Total	630,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	60,000	23 @23⅛	23⅛
November	30,000	23⅛@23⅜	23⅜
December	25,000	23⅜@23⅝	23⅝
May	40,000	25¼@25⅝	25⅝
No. 2 white—			
October	60,000	24⅜@24½	24½
November	15,000	24⅝@24½	24½
Total	230,000		

FLOUR—The unsettled condition of the wheat market caused a holding off on the part of buyers, while receivers were asking previous prices. Sales, 12,000 bbls, including of City Mills 3,300 bbls patents; 1,000 bbls clear; 500 bbls extra, and 250 bbls fine, and quotations; 2,400 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$3.70; 2,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.30@$3.35; 1,100 bbls Bakers' extra at $2.85@$3.05; 1,000 sacks do at $2.55; 450 bbls Winter clear at $3.25, and 700 sacks Kansas straights at $2.90....Arrivals, 7,652 bbls and 5,052 sacks; exports, 9,728 bbls and 7,971 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 26,222 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@
Supers	2.50@2.90
No. 2	2.05@ 2.80
No. 1	2.90@ 3.00
Clears	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.25@ 3.35
White wheat straights	3.35@ 3.60
Patents	3.50@ 3.60
Special brands	3.60@ 4.00

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	@ 2.50
No. 1	2.60@ 2.75	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.75@ 3.00	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Steady and in light demand; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.00@$2.90; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—More active and steadier at $1.60 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Steady but quiet. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 50@63c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do. at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Demand very fair on jobbing account at easier prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.20@$3.60; ground, $2.90@$3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steadier but quiet. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Saxagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white, do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—Less active and steady. Quoted: 40 lbs sacks, bran, 67½@72c; middlings, 77½@85c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 77½@80c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot, or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were no new features yesterday. The holders of prime oil were firm at 27½@28c, the latter for a distinctly prime grade, with 500 bbls sold at 27½c and 300 bbls at 28c; also 150 bbls about prime at 27½c. Good off yellow was offered at 27c. PALM OIL was at firm prices; Lagos at 5¾@5¾c; prime red at 4⅜@4⅝c. LINSEED had a fair jobbing demand; American at 44c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 46c. LARD OIL was steady; 52c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—There were no bids or offers on either the Pittsburg or Oil City Exchanges to-day. Standard's price 126.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market was easier throughout, with slight declines in prices, and as affected more by the large receipts of hogs and continued slack speculation. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 35,000 head.

LARD—The West was slow and 2½ points lower, with the close at 5.77½c bid for October, 5.80c asked for January after selling at 5.77½c to 5.82½c; also at 5.92½@5.95c for May, following sales at 5.92½c to 5.97½c. Here there was a dull and trifle lower market; cash quoted at 6.15c, with sales of 500 tcs at that. City steam was easier, with sales of 120 tcs at 5.90c. Options—Sales of 500 tcs October and 500 tcs May on private terms. Refined was dull, with Continent at 6.50c and South American at 6.85c. Compound lard at 4⅝@5c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a decline of about 7½c, followed by a recovery of 2½c, with a dull trading at the West; the close was $8.32½ for October and $8.32½ for November, while January was sold at $9.47½@9.60, closing at $9.50. Here there was a light export demand, with sales of 150 bbls mess....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—The short rib dealings at the West were 5@15 points' decline. October was at 5.05@5.17½c, closing at 5.05c asked; November at 4.80@4.90c, closing at 4.80c asked; January at 4.82½@4.87½c, closing at 4.85c.

CUTMEATS—Were generally firmly held, with moderate demands. Sales of 75 tcs pickled hams on private terms and a small lot of city fresh hams at 8¼c; city-pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾@7c; 10-lb average, 7¼@7½c; pickled hams at 9@9½c; clear bellies, boxed, 7@7¼c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb and 7⅞@7½c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Was at steady prices on moderate demand. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were at easy prices, with slow demand. Quoted at $14@$14.50 at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were at trifle firmer prices. Receipts at the West, 62,408 head; same time last year, 46,966 head. Chicago—Receipts, 35,000 head; active; best average strong; other average weak; $3.55@$4.25; left over, 6,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,541 head; strong; active; $3.40@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,108 head; steady; $3.50@$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady to slow; $3.70@$3.95. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,769 head; $3.50@$4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; weak; $3.70@$3.95. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; strong; $4.10@$4.30. Quotations here were 5½@5⅝c for heavy, 5¾c for 200 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 lb, 6¾c for 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was little business, but a steady market at 4⅜c for city, in hogsheads. For country-made a moderate inquiry, and 50,000 lb, in lots, taken at 4½@4⅝c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine demands were unimportant. The pressers held a 6¼c price, but there was hardly buying interest at 6c. For hard stearine a slow market, with 7c quoted nominal for prime.

COFFEE.

Contracts showed more life, and gained 15@25 points, closing firm, with cables higher, scarcity of sellers, and an increased demand on local account. Havre was quiet at ⅝@¾ advance, and Hamburg steady at ½@¾ pfennig up....Spot Rio was dull at 16c for No. 7. Sales, 1,100 bags Guatemala and 1,800 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call 11 A. M.—December, 1,500 bags at 15.05c; total, 1,500 bags.

Between Call and Close.—October, 250 bags at 15.35c, 1,250 bags at 15.30c, 500 bags at 15.35c; December, 1,000 bags at 15.05c, 2,000 bags at 15.10c, 1,000 bags at 15.15c; March, 250 bags at 14.65c, 1,750 bags at 14.70c, 1,000 bags at 14.75c; May, 500 bags at 14.30c, 1,000 bags at 14.40c; total, 10,500 bags.

Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for October. Total for day, 13,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	15.00@15.10	10.75@10.80
February	14.85@14.95	10.70@10.80
March	14.70@14.80	10.70@10.85
April	14.50@14.60	10.65@10.75
May	14.35@14.45	10.60@10.65
June	14.15@14.25	@.....
July	14.00@14.15	@.....
August	13.90@14.05	@.....
September	13.80@14.00	@.....
October	15.35@15.40	12.40@12.45
November	15.25@15.30	11.75@11.80
December	15.15@15.20	11.25@11.30

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	246,196
Arrivals	.....
Total	246,196
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,085
Total stock in New-York to-day	238,511
Total stock in Baltimore	46,505
Arrivals	.....
Total	46,505
Deliveries yesterday	469—46,036
Total stock in New-Orleans	48,969
Arrivals	.....
Total	48,969
Deliveries yesterday	849—48,120
Total stock in other ports	94,156
	94,156
Total stock in United States	332,667
Afloat from Rio pr. steam to Oct. 8	125,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 8	4,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 8	96,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 2	16,000
	241,000
Total	573,667
Same time 1894	443,008

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean ..... 16 @.

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10..1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10..2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.	
Java, fancies..28 @31	Mocha.....25 @23½
Java, Malang..21 @22	La Guayra—
Padang, int'r..27½@27¾	Cora.....16¼@17½
Mandheling—	Caracas.....18 @19½
Timor.....23 @24	Do, washed..19 @21
Pajo.....21¼@22½	Porto Cabello..17 @18
Maracaibo—	Do, washed..19 @20¼
Trujillo.....17 @18	Ocana.....17¾@18¾
Bucno.....17½@18	Bucaramanga..18 @20½
Tovar.....17¾@18	Do, washed..20 @21½
Merida.....18 @20	Bogota.....20 @22
Cucuta ord's.17¾@18	Mexican—
Do, fr to g'd.18¼@18¾	Cordova, g'n..18 @18½
Do, fr to g'd.19 @19½	Do, white....18¼@19½
Central America—	Oaxaca.....19 @21
Costa Rica....16¼@20	Guatemala and
San Salvador.17¾@18½	Cuban.....19 @22
Do, washed..19 @20	Jamaica.....16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts opened steady at 5@9 points advance, and closed firm at 11@20 points gain for the day, with a fairly active speculative demand, caused by the sharp rise at Liverpool and New-Orleans and on reports of cold weather and frosts in the South. The outside public were also free buyers, showing they have faith in the reports of a short crop, while port receipts for the day show up to last year's daily average....Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance, with sales of 420 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	9 7-16
Middling uplands	9 3-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c on
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

	To-day's	—Extremes—		
Months.	Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.95@8.97	8.91	8.83	400
November	8.97@8.98	8.92	8.85	7,400
December	9.05@9.06	9.05	8.92	29,100
January	9.13@9.14	9.14	9.00	150,500
February	9.19@9.20	9.18	9.07	5,200
March	9.24@9.25	9.25	9.10	78,600
April	9.29@9.31	9.29	9.19	2,300
May	9.35@9.36	9.35	9.20	10,300
June	9.40@9.41	9.36	9.36	200
Total				284,000

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	8827	18770	6503	8678	.....	.....
New-Orleans	10067	19570	20894	15194	.....	.....
Mobile	1962	3365	857	2141	.....	.....
Savannah	6448	7697	12088	8906	.....	.....
Charleston	2867	4437	1784	5142	.....	.....
Wilmington	1908	2729	2826	1619	.....	.....
Norfolk	1915	3391	3614	1013	.....	.....
Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
New-York	.....	.....	.....	984	.....	.....
Boston	46	111	577	200	.....	.....
Philadelphia	212	129	484	228	.....	.....
West Point	919	1973	2229	616	.....	.....
Total	35261	62172	51905	44683	.....	.....
This day, last week	28856	53578	34873	29462	24816	40810
This day last year	37965	69884	62252	45299	38919	47917

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is still a scarcity of new domestic pea and medium, but advices indicate the Canadian stock beginning to move, and there will soon be more foods to trade in. At present the feeling is strong. Marrow are having a steady, good trade on the basis of $1.70. Export orders for red kidney are light, and the market shows a weaker tone; $1.85 is an extreme rate for choicest lots. Old reds seldom inquired for, and the stock of old white beans is now very small. Green peas easy, though not plenty. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, 1895, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, pea, $1.50; do, medium, $1.55; do, red kidney, $1.50@$1.55; do, red kidney, 1894, $1.25@$1.30; do, yellow eye, $1.80@$1.85; do, turtle soup, 1894, $1.70@$1.75; do, white kidney, 1894, $1.90; do, Lima, California, $2.75@$3; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.40; do, foreign, medium, 1894, $1.15@$1.20; do, foreign, pea, 1894, $1.20@$1.30. Green Peas—Barrels, 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, 82½c.

BUTTER—Fine grades are in better assortment, but meet with fair attention at steady prices, while the low grades are quiet and irregular.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extra	22½@23
Creamery, Western, extra	@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	16 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @15
Creamery Western, June, extras	20 @21
Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts	16 @19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	20 @21
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western imitation creamery, firsts	14 @16
Western imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Western dairy, firsts	12 @14
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Western factory, firkins, June	11½@12
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	11 @12
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	11 @11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10 @10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8½@ 9½

CHEESE—A very moderate interest in fresh large full cream, but a firm tone over the moderate offerings of fancy. Small sizes are firm, with some held up to 10c. Part skims firm, particularly for small, which receive the most attention.

State, full cream, large, Sept., colored, fancy	8¾@8¾
State, full cream, large, Aug., colored, fancy	8¼@ ..
State, full cream, large, Sept., white, fancy	.. @8¼
State, full cream, large, Aug., white, fancy	8¼@8¾
State, full cream, large, good to choice	7¾@8
State, full cream, large, common and fair	6 @7¼
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	.. @9¾
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	.. @9¾
State, full cream, small, good to choice	8¼@9½
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6¾@8
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring Co's, small, prime to choice	5¼@7
State, part skims, large, choice	5¼@6
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	5¼@5¾
State, part skims, good to prime	4¾@5
State, part skims, common to fair	3 @4
State, full skims	2 @2¼

EGGS—Fancy fresh and the best of the refrigerator stock are sustained, with a fair feeling. Marrow are having a steady, good trade on the basis of $1.70. Export orders for red kidney are light, and the market shows a weaker tone; $1.85 is an extreme rate for choicest lots. Old reds seldom inquired for, and the stock of old white beans is now very small. Green peas easy, though not plenty. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, 1895, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, pea, $1.50; do, medium, $1.55; do, red kidney, 1894, $1.25@$1.30; do, yellow eye, $1.80@$1.85; do, turtle soup, 1894, $1.70@$1.75; do, white kidney, 1894, $1.90; do, Lima, California, $2.75@$3; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.40; do, foreign, medium, 1894, $1.15@$1.20; do, foreign, pea, 1894, $1.20@$1.30. Green Peas—Barrels, 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, 82½c.

BUTTER—Fine grades are in better assortment, but meet with fair attention at steady prices, while the low grades are quiet and irregular.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extra	22½@23
Creamery, Western, extra	@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	16 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @15
Creamery Western, June, extras	20 @21
Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts	16 @19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	20 @21
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western imitation creamery, firsts	14 @16
Western imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Western dairy, firsts	12 @14
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Western factory, firkins, June	11½@12
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	11 @12
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	11 @11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10 @10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8½@ 9½

CHEESE—A very moderate interest in fresh large full cream, but a firm tone over the moderate offerings of fancy. Small sizes are firm, with some held up to 10c. Part skims firm, particularly for small, which receive the most attention.

State, full cream, large, Sept., colored, fancy	8¾@8¾
State, full cream, large, Aug., colored, fancy	8¼@ ..
State, full cream, large, Sept., white, fancy	.. @8¼
State, full cream, large, Aug., white, fancy	8¼@8¾
State, full cream, large, good to choice	7¾@8
State, full cream, large, common and fair	6 @7¼
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	.. @9¾
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	.. @9¾
State, full cream, small, good to choice	8¼@9½
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6¾@8
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring Co's, small, prime to choice	5¼@7
State, part skims, large, choice	5¼@6
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	5¼@5¾
State, part skims, good to prime	4¾@5
State, part skims, common to fair	3 @4
State, full skims	2 @2¼

EGGS—Fancy fresh and the best of the refrigerator stock are sustained, with a fair

and Hubbardson, $1.50@$1.75; do, sprgening, $1@$1.50; do, inferior late sorts, 60c@$1. Pears—Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$4.25; do, Boston, boxes, $1.75@$2.50; do, Seckel, per bbl, $2@$4.50; do, Boston, box, $2@$2.50; do, Beurre Bosc, per bbl, $2@$8; do, other late sorts, $1.50@$2.50; do, late sorts, Boston, boxes, $1@$1.25. Quinces—Per bbl, $2.50@$3.75. Plums—Per 10-lb basket, $1. Peaches—Jersey, per basket, 50c@$1; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1@$2; do, per crate, 75c@$1.50; do, per basket, 50c@$1.25. Cranberries—Cape Cod, extra large, per bbl, $6@$7; do, Early Black, $5.50@$6.50; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.12. Grapes—State, Delaware and Niagara, fancy, nominal; do, Delaware, fair to good, 10@12c per basket; do, Niagara, 8@10c; do, Catawba, 10@11c; do, Concord, 8@9c; do, up-river, cases, 50@65c; do, large baskets, 15@17c; wine grapes, in bulk, per lb, Niagara, 2@2½c; Concord, in trays, 1¾c; do, in bbls, 1½c. DRIED—Buyers are showing fair interest in desirable grades of evaporated apples, and the market for such holds firm. Sun-dried apples without change of importance. Chops and cores and skins steady. Peaches very slow. Raspberries and cherries well sustained. Other small fruits continue dull. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 6½c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@6c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun dried, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse cut, 2@3¾c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, 1c. Peaches—Southern, peeled, 5@6½c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 17@17½c. Cherries, 8@9½c. Blackberries, 3¼@3¾c. Huckleberries, 6¾@7c. Apricots, 9@12c. Prunes, 4@5½c.

GAME—Receipts a little larger, but demand good, and market generally firm, except for Western partridge, which are plentier and easier. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1.25. Partridges, near-by, 75c@$1.25; do, Western, drawn, 50@75c. Grouse, $1@$1.12. Quail, frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.25. English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2. Small yellow snipe, 50c. Sand snipe, 30@40c. Reed birds, 40@60c. Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $2@$2.50; do, red head, $1.50@$2; do, mallard, 50@75c; do, teal, 30@50c; do, common, 20@30c. Rabbits, 30@40c. Venison, fresh, per lb, 20@22c; do, frozen, 18@20c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts still very light and quite largely from Canada, but trade is not sufficient to give buyers any advance on the better grades. Under qualities are slightly firmer. We quote: Hay, prime, per 10 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@85c; do, clover-mixed, 65@75c. Clover, 55@65c. Rye straw, long, 55@65c; do, No. 2 and oat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—Export demand moderate and local interest small, with prices unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1895, choice	9 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1895, medium to prime	7 @ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, medium to prime	4½@ 5½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	3 @ 4
State N. Y., old olds	1½@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	@ 7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, medium to prime	5 @ 6
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	3½@ 4½

HIDES—The inquiry was general for common dry, with values steady.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20 @23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected	20¾@22	21 @..
Cordova, selected	21 @24	22 @..
California, selected	22 @23	18 @18¼
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20 @23	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21 @23	17½@..
Bogota, selected	21 @24	16½@17
Central America, selected	20 @22	16 @16½
Payta, selected	23 @25	15 @15½
Port au Platte, selected	17 @18	14 @..
Puerto Cabello, selected	21 @23	16 @..
Laguira, selected	17 @20	15 @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16 @19	11 @..
Tampico, selected	20 @21	15 @..
Tabasco, selected	20 @21	15 @..
Truxillo, selected	16 @17	15½@..
Vera Cruz, selected	18 @19	15 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10 @12	13 @..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15 @17	12 @16
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10 @13	13 @..
Cordova, Montevideo and Rio Grande kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Sierre Leone, as they run	9 @10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30 @33	11 @..
Maranham, as they run	25 @28	11 @..
Payta, as they run	28 @32	11 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	20 @24	11 @..
Progreso, as they run	20 @25	11½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26 @30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24 @28	13 @..
Texas, selected	24 @30	12 @..
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35 @50	9½@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40 @75	.. @..
Texas, ox and cow, selected	50 @60	.. @..

LEATHER—There was an easier feeling, owing to the light demand.

	Non-Acid. Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Acid.— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	..@24	..@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection	..@24	..@..	21½@23
Heavy, first selection	..@24	..@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Damaged, all weights	..@21	..@..	20 @21
Rejects	..@..	..@..	20 @..

UNION.

Light backs	32@36	Light backs, cow	32@36
Middle backs	32@36	Seconds	30@34
Middle, heavy	32@36	Bellies	16@17
Seconds, do	30@34		

OAK.

Seconds	35@36	Bellies	19@20
Dressed backs	30@38		

METALS—Tin strong at 14.65@14.70c. Lake copper steady at 12.10@12.25c. Lead quiet at 3.35@3.37½c. Spelter dull at 4.10@4.20c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Almost every channel of trade was filled to overflowing, and the 6 carloads of fresh stock in to-day had to be forced off at extremely low prices, the market being in a pretty badly demoralized condition. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8@9c; chickens, 7½@8¼c; old roosters, 5@5¼c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 50@85c; geese, $1@$1.50. JUDGED—Demand a little more active, weather bright and cool, and the market shows a little firmer tone; prices are well-sustained, but there is a free offering at quotations, and the outlook, while fairly favorable, is a little uncertain. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, large, 12@14c; do, small to medium, 7@11c. Fowls, 11@12c. Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 13@18c; do, Western, dry picked, 11@12c; do, scalded, 11¼@12c. Spring ducks, Long Island, 16@17c; do, Eastern geese, 15@17c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—A slow market, with prices unchanged.

Southern, regular	28
Machine-made barrels	28½

RESIN—Demand moderate, with prices steady.

Good str'd	$1.52½@ ..	I	$2.05 @ ..
Com. str'd	1.47½@ ..	K	2.12½@ ..
E	1.62½@ ..	M	2.50 @$2.65
F	1.75 @ ..	N	3.00 @ ..
G	1.82½@ ..	W. G	3.25 @ ..
H	1.87½@ ..	W. W	3.60 @ ..

WILMINGTON, Oct. 9.—Resin firm; strained, $1.15; good strained, $1.20. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25½c; irregular, 24½c. Tar firm at $1.40. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9.—Turpentine firm at 25¼c; receipts, 40 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 169 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 9.—Spirits of turpentine

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

General Covering Gives an Upward Impetus to Prices.

CHICAGO GAS ACTIVE AND STRONG

Probable Success of the Reorganization Plan—Improvement in the Railway List—Coal Trade Adjusting Itself.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

The bears who sold stocks yesterday covered to-day at advancing prices, and the whole list closed at a higher level. The trading, however, was almost wholly professional and more than a third of the day's business was done in Chicago Gas. In the early trading, Chicago Gas was depressed to 65¾, but from that point it rallied to 68⅝, and closed at 68⅛, a net gain of 1½ points. Insiders were buyers of the stock, and express themselves as satisfied with the outlook. They report that the deposits under the plan are in good volume, and believe that when the details of the proposed reorganization are made public they will be acceptable to the vast majority of certificate holders.

Outside of Chicago Gas, the trading in the industrials was not active, but nearly all of them scored gains. Distillers advanced about a point on the progress being made toward organization, and on a report that negotiations for a complete understanding with rival concerns in the trade were in progress, and would likely be successful. Tobacco was firm, but Leather preferred was inclined to heaviness. Tennessee Coal and Iron was strong at a fractional advance. The earnings of the company are large and, with the settlement of the floating debt, will accrue to the benefit of the stock.

The railway list was firm on covering of shorts and on a better understanding of the London speculative situation. A London dispatch received in the Street said that the meaning of the shake-up in Kaffirs has been entirely misunderstood in America. It added: "There never was danger of panic, but such a huge market naturally carries a large ragged tail, which requires severe trimming to guard against disasters. The action of the London banks is not alarming, and distention in speculation presently is probable." The foreign exchange was slightly firmer and money was, if anything, a little easier. The Granger stocks closed at good fractional advances and the low-priced specialties were also higher. The coal stocks, while not active, were firm. The difficulties of the coal trade seem to be adjusting themselves, the improvement in prices being due to a shortage of coal. An incident of the day was a sharp advance in the price of silver bullion certificates.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@69½. There were sales of 55,000 ounces at 68⅝@69.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date:	$68,498,002
Imports for the same period.....	23,417,464
Net exports.....	$45,080,538
Net exports to date, 1894.....	66,142,532
Net exports to date, 1893.....	13,197,896
Net exports to date, 1892.....	51,752,961

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.86½ for 60-day bills, $4.87½ for demand, $4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.18⅛@5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅛@95 9-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount, Boston—20@25c discount, San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅔, to 62¼; St. Paul, ½, to 78; Atchison, ⅜, to 21⅞; Reading, ⅛, to 10⅞, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 63⅛. Declined—Erie second consols, ½, to 81½; Illinois Central, ½, to 103½; New-York Central, ⅛, to 105½, and Erie, ⅛, to 11⅞. Union Pacific sold at 14⅛ and Ontario and Western at 18⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 107½ for money and 107 9-16 for account.

LONDON, Oct. 9—4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 13 27-32d per rupee, an advance of ¼d on previous price. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 100f 85c for the account and exchange on London at 25f 25c for checks.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active, but still irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925	2
C. L. & W. 1st	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	1
Col. Mid. 4s, t. f.	1¼
Kan. Pac. con., t. f.	2
National Starch 1st	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs.	1⅝
Oregon Imp. 1st	2¼
Texas Pacific 2d	1
Union Pacific 1st, 1897	1¼

DECLINED.

Equitable Gas of Chicago 1st	1½
Reading gen. 4s, unstamped	1⅞
Reading 1st pf. Inc.	1¼
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1¼
St. Paul 1st, So. Minn.	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	1
United States Cordage 1st t. r.	1⅞
Wis. Cen. 1st t. r.	1

Government bonds were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, r., 1925	123	123½
4s, c., 1925	123	123½
6s, r., 1904	116	116½
6s, c., 1904	116	116½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62¾.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.10	*.09
Belcher	.54	.49
Best & Belcher	.97	.93
Bodie Consolidated	.33	.32
Bulwer	.06	*.06
Challar	.56	.55
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.60	2.60
Crown Point	.42	.42
Gould & Curry	.46	.46
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.40
Mexican	.73	.65
Mono	.11	.10
Ophir	1.60	1.55
Potosi	.67	.68
Savage	.39	.37
Sierra Nevada	.89	.83
Union Consolidated	.60	.54
Utah	.09	.07
Yellow Jacket	.45	.43

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 9.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.41	.40
Anaconda	.66	.63
Portland	1.98	1.98
Argentum	.54	.61
Isabella	.27	.27
Union	.22	.23½
Consolidated	.15	.15½
Summit	.24	.26

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	22⅝	23	400
American Cotton Oil pf	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	74	..	550
American Express	115	115	115	115	114	116	77
*American Sugar Refining	108⅞	109⅝	108⅞	109⅜	109⅜	109½	10,880
*Ann Arbor pf., when iss	35	35	35	35	34	38	130
American Tobacco	96¾	97⅜	96½	97¼	97	97½	5,330
Atch., T. & S. Fé, all in, pd.	20⅞	21½	20⅞	21¼	21¼	21⅜	12,510
*Atch., T. & S. Fé pf., wh. iss.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	31⅝	32½	100
*Bay State Gas	22	22	21½	22	21⅜	22	700
Canada Southern	54⅜	55¼	54⅜	55¼	55	55½	400
Canadian Pacific	61⅜	61⅞	61⅜	61⅞	60½	61½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅞	100
Chicago Gas	67	68⅛	65¾	68⅛	68	68⅛	75,530
Chicago & Alton pf	180	180	180	180	170	..	10
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	105½	104¾	105	105¼	105⅝	1,783
Chic., Burlington & Quincy	85¼	86	85¼	85⅝	85⅝	85¾	13,885
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44¾	45⅜	44⅜	45⅜	45¼	45⅝	2,625
C., M. & St. Paul	75⅝	76⅜	75⅝	76¼	76⅜	76¾	18,500
C., M. & St. Paul pf	126¾	126½	126½	126¾	126¾	127	150
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	76⅝	77½	76½	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	7,370
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	38⅝	38½	420
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	3	3	3	4	100
Columbus, H. V. & Tol	24	24¼	24	24¼	24	24½	200
Consolidated Gas Company	144	144¾	144	144¾	144	145	75
Delaware & Hudson	132	132	132	132	132½	133¾	24
Del., Lackawanna & Western	163¾	170½	163¾	170½	168¾	170½	1,050
Distilling & C. Fe., all in, pd	23¼	24⅝	23¼	24⅜	24	24½	14,705
Erie Tel. & Tel	64	66	64	66	66	66½	400
General Electric	37½	38	37½	38	37⅜	38⅛	1,830
H. B. Claflin	102	102	102	102	102	..	30
Illinois Steel Company	78⅝	78⅝	78¾	78¾	78⅜	81	500
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	500
Laclede Gas	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	28¼	28½	300
Lake Erie & Western	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	23¾	24	200
Lake Shore	149⅝	149⅞	149⅝	149⅝	150½	151	3
*Long Island Trac., all in, pd.	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	20	100
Louisville & Nashville	62	62⅝	62	62⅝	62⅜	62½	825
Louisville, N. A. & Chic.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	90	91½	400
Louisville, N. A. & Chic. pf.	27	27⅝	26¾	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	800
Manhattan Consolidated	111	111	111	111	111	111½	212
Mexican National certificates	2	2	2	2	2	2¼	700
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	100¾	101	450
Minn. & St. Louis	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	25⅛	25½	220
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	86	86	86	86	86	87½	7
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60	60¾	100
Missouri Pacific	35¾	37	35¾	36⅝	36¾	36⅞	3,420
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17¼	17½	110
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	36½	37½	36½	37	37	37½	2,650
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	81½	81¾	81½	81¾	70	90	100
*National Lead Company	34	34	34	34	34	35	100
*National Lead Company pf	91⅞	91⅞	91¼	91¼	91	92	354
National Starch	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9	9¾	100
National Starch 1st pf	50	50	50	50	50	60	220
New Jersey Central	112¾	113	112¾	113	112½	113½	500
N. Y. & N. E., all in, pd	51	51	51	51	51	55	5
New-York & New-Haven	185	185	185	185	185	186	5
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf	30	30	30	30	29	31	300
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st ln. pd	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	1,028
N. Y., Sus. & Western	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	250
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	36	36½	36	36½	36	36½	500
Norfolk & Western	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	4	200
North American	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅝	320
Northern Pacific pf	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18½	19	405
Ontario & Western	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18¾	1,805
Oregon Improvement	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6	10	100
Oregon Railway & Nav	23	23	23	23	23	28	20
Pacific Mail	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅞	30¾	31	700
Philadelphia & Reading	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	21	21¼	11,075
Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	3	3½	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17¼	17½	17	17	17	17½	800
St. Paul & Omaha	43¼	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	43⅜	43⅝	200
Southern Pacific	24¼	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	24⅛	25	430
Southern Railway	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	875
Southern Railway pf	38½	38¾	38½	38¾	38⅜	38¾	1,620
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43	44	43	43⅝	43⅝	43¾	4,200
Texas Pacific	11½	11½	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅝	100
Union Pacific	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14⅝	900
U. S. Cordage, all in, pd	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	300
U. S. Cordage pf., all in, pd	15½	15½	15⅛	15½	16	16¾	30
U. S. Cordage gtd., all in, pd	31	31	31	31	31½	33	85
United States Rubber	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	41	122
United States Rubber pf	93⅝	94⅝	93⅝	94⅝	94	94½	25
United States Leather	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	1,510
United States Leather pf	83¾	84½	83¾	84⅞	83¾	84	1,440
Wabash pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅜	23¼	1,355
Western Union Telegraph	92	92½	92	92	91⅝	92	530
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15½	15⅝	2,815
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	49	49	49	49	47⅝	49	100
Total sales							216,652

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	68⅝	69½	68⅝	69	69	69½	55,000

Bonds.

Alby & Susq Cons 7s	128	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	132
Ann Arbor 1st 4s When Issued	..	1,000	110½
20,000	74	Eliz. Lex & B S 5s	
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	74	4,000	102
20,000	82¾	Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st	96
30,000	82¾	2,000	
20,000	82½	Erie Cons Gold 7s	141¼
Atch. Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs	91	6,000	
10,000	91½	Flint & Pere Marq	
5,000	91	Port Huron Div 5s	
5,000	91¾	10,000	91½
15,000	91¾	5,000	91¾
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued	49¾	3,000	91¾
5,000	35½	Ft W'th & D C 1st	49
5,000	36	10,000	69¼
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s	69¾	5,000	69¾
3,000	69½	3,000	69½
5,000	70	5,000	69¾
7,000	70	Han & St Jo Cons	
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A	69¾	4,000	129½
Trust Co Certfs	5,000	111¾	
1st instlmt paid	10,000	32¾	
10,000	32¾	Iowa City & W'n 1st	105
1,000	33	5,000	69¼
20,000	33½	Kan Pac 6s, 1895	100
46,000	33½	15,000	100
10,000	33¾	Kans Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs	81
51,000	33¾	20,000	81½
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925	112	15,000	81¾
1,000	112	10,000	82
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	103	10,000	83
3,000	103	Laclede Gaslight Co St L 1st 5s	97
Buffalo & Erie New	107	2,000	111
15,000	107	Lehigh V of N Y 1st	103¾
Canada So 1st Gtd	111	5,000	106¾
2,000	111	Little Rock & M 1st Trust Co Certfs	35
Cent'l of N J Gen 5s	113¾	1,000	35
5,000@3	113¾	2,000	35¼
10,000@3	113½	Louis & Nashv Cons	107
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	80	15,000	107
25,000	80	Lo. N A & Chic Cons	107
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	112½	1,000	107
1,000	112½	Lo. N A & Chic G M	103¾
Chic, Burl & Quincy Iowa Div 4s	105	2,000	103¾
2,000	90¾	Lo. N A & Chic G M	78
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	120¾	2,000	78
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	104	5,000	78¼
5,000	104	Metropolitan Elev 1st	120½
5,000@3	104	1,000	120½
Chicago & Erie 1st	112½	Mexican Int 1st 4s	73¾
10,000	112½	9,000	74
Chic & Northwestern Coup Gold 7s	123	4,000	74
8,000	122¾	Mich Cent Cons 7s	121¾
2,500	122¾	5,000@3	121¼
25-Year Deb 5s	108	4,000@3	118
1,000	108	Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac 6s	118
30-Year Deb 5s	112	4,000	121
1,000	112	Wis & Minn Div	113
Chic, St L & N O 5s	121	2,000	113
12,000	121	Minn & St Louis 1st	104
Cin, Ham & D 4½s	105	1,000	104
6,000	105	Iowa Extension	127½
Clev., Lor & Wh 1st	108¾	5,000	127½
10,000	108¾	Minn & St L Con 5s	103⅛
Col Coal & Iron 6s	103	2,000	103
3,000	101	2,000	103
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs	88½	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	88½
1,000	29¼	1,000	88½
2,000	29½	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	68¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st	111	6,000	68¼
2,000	95	Mo, Kan & East 1st	95
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	114	5,000	95
3,000	88¼	Missouri Pacific 3d	114
3,000	89	3,000	89
Denv & Rio G 4s	65	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	65
500	90½	2,000	65
5,000	92⅝	Morris & Essex 1st	141
500	92	5,000	141
		Nash, C & St L 1st	108
		5,000	132
		Nat St'ch M Co 1st	100
		5,000	100
		N Y, B & Man Bch 1st, Consolidated 5s	104
		10,000	104
		N Y Central 1st Reg	125
		10,000	125
		N Y, Chic & St L 4s	104
		2,000@3	104
		N Y, Lack & W 1st	134½
		5,000	134½
		N Y, L E & W 4s Cons Deb Certfs	68
		2,000	138
		10,000	137⅝
		Small Bonds	136
		1,300	136
		N Y Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	92¼
		2,000	92¼
		N Y, S & W Term 1st	92
		1,000	92
		North Pac 2d Coup	72½
		1,000	72½
		North Pac Cons 5s	38½
		5,000	38½
		Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s	92¼
		10,000	92¼
		5,000	92½
		Ohio Southern 1st	90
		25,000	90
		Oregon Impvmt 1st	94
		10,000	94
		8,000	94¼
		19,000	95
		Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	36½
		3,000	36½
		Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs	108
		28,000	107
		8,000	106¾
		4,000	106⅝
		Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	108
		5,000	60¾
		10,000	60½
		People's G & C. Chic 2d Gtd 6s	105
		1,000	105¼
		Philа & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs	81
		45,000	79¾
		1,000	79⅝
		Tr Co Ctfs, Unstmpd	80¾
		3,000	80¾
		Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	24
		20,000	40
		20,000	39⅞
		5,000	40
		2d Pref Inc	24
		5,000	24
		5,000	24½
		3d Pref Inc	17¾
		5,000	17¾
		20,000	18
		5,000	18¼
		24,000	18
		10,000	18¾
		Rio Grande W'n 1st	46½
		2,000	46⅜
		3,000	78
		St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs	64
		7,000	64
		St L, Merch Bge 5s	105
		5,000	105½
		5,000	103⅜
		5,000	103⅝
		St L & S F G M 4s	78
		2,000@3	104
		St L & S F G M 6s	104½
		3,000	104½
		St L & S F G M 5s	97¾
		2,000	97¾
		St L Southw 2d Inc	37¾
		11,000	37¾
		St L, Van & T H 1st	106½
		2,000	106½
		St Paul, M & M 1st Dakota Extension	122½
		10,000	
		San An & Ar P 4s	62½
		3,000	
		Scioto Val & N E 4s	84
		2,000	
		So Pac, N Mex 1st	105
		10,000	
		Southern R'y 1st 5s	96¾
		3,000	96⅝
		6,000	96⅞
		8,000	96¾
		13,000	96⅝
		2,000	97
		1,000	96⅞
		Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s	80
		Birmingham Div 1st	97
		5,000	94½
		Tex & N O Cons 5s	92
		7,000	
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	92
		1,000	91½
		1,000	92
		Tex & Pac 2d Inc	26
		15,000	26
		7,000	26¾
		12,000	27
		5,000	27¼
		6,000	27⅜
		15,000	27⅝
		4,000	27⅜
		Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	110½
		2,000	
		Tol, St L & K C'y 1st Trust Co Certfs	40
		4,000	75¼
		2,000	75¼
		4,000	75¼
		Union Pac 6s, 1896	108
		1,000	108
		4,000	108¾
		1,000	108¾
		Union Pac 1st, 1897	108¾
		9,000	108¾
		6,000	108
		1,000	108¾
		4,000	108¾
		15,000	108¾
		Union Pac 1st, 1898	108¾
		1,000	108¾
		27,000	108¾
		7,000	109
		2,000@3	109½
		5,000	109¾
		4,000	109¾
		Union Pac 1st, 1899	109¾
		1,000	108¾
		Un Pac Ext S Fd 8s	90½
		12,000	41
		U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	40½
		6,000	
		U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	46½
		1,000	46⅜
		5,000	
		Virginia Midl'd G M	102
		1,000	
		Wabash 1st 5s	108¾
		11,000	109
		8,000	
		Wabash 2d 5s	32⅜
		4,000	78
		West Shore Gtd 4s	106¼
		3,000	
		W'n N Y & Penn Gen	48⅞
		2,000	
		Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	58½
		2,000	58¼
		3,000	58¼
		5,000	58
		5,000@3	58

Total sales $1,542,800

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	149	151
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	60	65½
American Coal	40	..
American District Telegraph	35	40
*American Sugar Refining pf	101¼	102
American T. & C.	95	..
American Tobacco pf	105	108½
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	62	63
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf	104	105
Brunswick Company	1	2
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	23
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	55	..
Cedar F. & M.	7	9
Central Pacific	18	18¾
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	49	50
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	100	103
Chicago & Northwest pf	147	150
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	94	97
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	6	6½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	96	100
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	64½
Com.	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	34½
Denver & Rio Grande	16	17
Denver & Rio Grande pf	52¾	53½
D. M. & F. D.	9½	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	55
*D., S. & A.	6½	7½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11	14
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	98½	101
Ed. El. Ill. of Brooklyn	107¾	110
Evansville & Terre Haute	25	30
Great Northern pf	124	128
G. B. & W. L. P.	½	⅝
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	..	34
Homestake	20	..
H. & Texas	2½	3½
Illinois Central	100½	101½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19½	20½
Iowa Central pf	33½	35
Kanawha & Michigan	7¼	9
Keok. & D. M.	4	5
Keok. & D. M. pf.	17	..
Laclede Gas pf.	85	87
Lake Erie & West. pf.	77½	78
Long Island	85	87
L., St. L. & T.	¼	4
Mah. Coal R.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	5	6½
Maryland Coal pf.	50	..
*Metropolitan Traction	100½	101½
Mexican Central	13⅜	13¾
Minn. Iron	69½	70½
Mobile & Ohio	23¼	24
Mor. & Essex	168	170
National Linseed Oil	23½	25
National Starch 2d pf.	25	35
New Cent. Coal	6	9
New-York Central	101¼	102
N. Y., C. & St. L.	15¼	16¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	67	75
Norfolk Southern	70	80
Norfolk & Western pf.	14⅛	14¾
Northern Pacific	4⅞	5⅛
Northern Pacific Tel.	10½	..
Ohio Southern	7	15
Ontario Mining	8¾	10
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	10	10½
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern.	8	10
Peoria, D. & E.	5⅛	5½
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	47¾	..
Pittsburg & Western pf.	32	..
P., C. C. & St. L.	18½	20
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	58	59½
P., F. W. & C.	165	..
P., F. W. & C. pf.	150	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	172	174
Quicksilver pf.	16½	17½
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande W.	17¾	19
Rio Grande W. pf.	41	43
R., W. & O.	117	..
St. Louis Southwestern	7½	8
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	31	32
St. P. & O. pf.	121	123
St. Paul, M. & M.	114	117
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
T. P. Land Tr.	9	10
Toledo & Ohio Central.	36	40
Toledo & O. C. pf.	77	78½
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1⅞	1⅞
Toledo, Peoria & W.	10	15
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	9	11
*Tol. St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	..
U. P. D. & G.	6¾	6½
United States Express	45	50
Utica & B. River.	150	..
Virginia Midland.	28	..
Wabash	9	9⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	100	108
*Western Union Beef	9¼	9¾
Wisconsin Central	6¾	7

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	109	110	109	109⅝	6,100
A., T. & S. F.	20⅞	21

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
18 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington, and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Compan First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-mentioned trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Financial.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned trustees, hereby give notice that 200 bonds of $100 each, 30 bonds of $500 each, 687 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of November next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

200 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

34	277	463	656	984	1146	1380	1589	1832	1987
35	290	480	668	989	1147	1390	1605	1833	1990
41	302	482	730	1000	1160	1395	1613	1843	1992
45	317	505	749	1009	1163	1407	1626	1847	2000
48	320	504	766	1013	1171	1413	1635	1849	2007
56	324	526	747	1020	1175	1434	1641	1861	2025
58	327	533	780	1022	1202	1438	1642	1868	2039
83	334	544	785	1028	1212	1484	1652	1869	2041
86	335	554	788	1020	1228	1475	1653	1883	2051
88	342	557	795	1030	1241	1482	1656	1888	2072
95	362	568	798	1039	1269	1496	1657	1889	2073
111	371	598	820	1050	1273	1501	1679	1894	2113
122	373	600	840	1051	1278	1508	1718	1902	2124
175	397	606	842	1071	1325	1510	1722	1917	2139
178	401	611	857	1085	1332	1526	1729	1944	2162
179	413	620	887	1092	1336	1535	1754	1949	2163
188	423	637	885	1096	1337	1546	1763	1969	2167
223	430	640	894	1113	1369	1561	1776	1976	2168
239	447	644	917	1121	1371	1581	1814	1977	2177
272	454	658	952	1132	1386	1582	1824	1980	2187

36 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

9	18	101	144	167	228	272	276	323	339
12	43	103	160	182	254	273	288	324	347
15	59	119	168	188	266	275	318	380	364
16	72	136	172	190	271				

687 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

12	953	1806	2506	3327	4095	4723	5322	6042	6816
32	964	1809	2508	3339	4096	4740	5328	6043	6842
41	973	1810	2516	3360	4107	4755	5330	6046	6843
57	985	1817	2533	3380	4122	4771	5331	6053	6855
90	988	1821	2534	3382	4124	4789	5342	6077	6866
101	1005	1831	2544	3393	4[illegible]	4799	5344	6080	6868
133	1039	1853	2549	3411	4135	4805	5347	6084	6875
139	1040	1862	2553	3413	4141	4806	5355	6098	6890
145	1044	1869	2565	3415	4178	4821	5378	6099	6900
152	1054	1872	2580	3432	4177	4825	5379	6130	6914
164	1067	1874	2621	3435	4185	4832	5384	6167	6916
168	1069	1875	2624	3472	4192	4845	5392	6178	6928
183	1070	1877	2626	3476	4231	4850	5405	6187	6933
199	1089	1879	2652	3479	4232	4889	5409	6192	6937
214	1108	1888	2658	3502	4273	4890	5422	6200	6940
227	1110	1892	2676	3504	4283	4912	5424	6241	6942
233	1127	1915	2683	3508	4284	4913	5434	6265	6969
250	1137	1920	2698	3512	4287	4921	5439	6288	6977
251	1156	1962	2706	3514	4296	4930	5449	6290	6978
274	1157	1968	2770	3529	4300	4947	5457	6317	7000
277	1182	1982	2803	3531	4314	4948	5470	6332	7005
278	1188	1986	2874	3547	4332	4949	5488	6346	7010
279	1200	1990	2881	3551	4343	4953	5497	6371	7012
280	1205	1997	2900	3605	4362	4956	5526	6387	7020
299	1211	2001	2901	3610	4364	4964	5579	6392	7031
308	1224	2011	2903	3622	4373	4966	5593	6409	7050
314	1232	2012	2924	3630	4382	4973	5614	6411	7056
317	1247	2016	2925	3634	4392	4977	5621	6416	7058
321	1308	2022	2930	3640	4406	4978	5624	6446	7069
323	1309	2037	2933	3651	4431	5000	5651	6449	7076
337	1310	2051	2941	3668	4444	5025	5663	6455	7077
355	1339	2060	2945	3673	4457	5027	5665	6487	7105
364	1345	2079	2949	3696	4465	5033	5673	6488	7116
369	1348	2089	2952	3703	4469	5038	5675	6497	7140
371	1351	2093	2970	3797	4471	5039	5685	6514	7159
384	1361	2109	2971	3748	4472	5049	5696	6516	7168
429	1362	2110	2988	3769	4478	5052	5702	6524	7182
471	1377	2118	2990	3770	4479	5076	5704	6527	7187
480	1389	2123	2994	3777	4481	5082	5711	6545	7189
484	1414	2125	3005	3778	4483	5118	5722	6548	7200
487	1425	2133	3006	3784	4489	5123	5726	6549	7211
509	1458	2159	3008	3800	4497	5139	5729	6553	7218
511	1470	2169	3026	3824	4508	5140	5784	6557	7228
534	1481	2182	3030	3826	4515	5144	5730	6564	7232
569	1484	2207	3037	3834	4521	5159	5759	6582	7233
570	1502	2212	3052	3836	4522	5161	5786	6591	7234
582	1518	2217	3088	3843	4527	5167	5816	6596	7308
651	1520	2233	3084	2846	4538	5175	5822	6600	7325
666	1535	2234	3111	3848	4553	5176	5826	6625	7333
683	1548	2251	3115	3854	4566	5178	5830	6630	7333
707	1558	2270	3145	3884	4567	5181	5838	6645	7354
719	1559	2288	3150	3885	4579	5190	5864	6651	7361
764	1572	2335	3151	3887	4580	5193	5874	6658	7373
767	1573	2338	3160	3911	4584	5228	5882	6665	7376
769	1575	2372	3161	3938	4606	5231	5888	6662	7407
797	1608	2374	3209	3947	4630	5230	5597	6680	7411
800	1625	2376	3210	3953	4636	5245	5904	6701	7435
805	1658	2387	3214	4004	4641	5249	5926	6707	7439
818	1668	2392	2232	4022	4654	5255	5928	6731	7452
849	1672	2401	3237	4026	4655	5259	5936	6733	7463
854	1675	2419	3249	4031	4659	5268	5956	6771	7488
864	1676	2421	3256	4052	4661	5274	5959	6777	7494
886	1695	2429	3260	4058	4679	5279	5963	6778	7497
891	1709	2431	3261	4055	4682	5287	5966	6780	7459
903	1724	2439	3285	4057	4684	5299	5976	6783	7503
904	1736	2442	3297	4092	4689	5306	6011	6797	7508
913	1744	2444	3307	4086	4691	5308	6014	6805	7510
939	1746	2455	3314	4087	4695	5312	6036	6814	7575
944	1768	2488	3318	4090	4708	5317			

DRAWING NO. 18.

New-York, August 19, 1895.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, J. A. ROOSEVELT. } Trustees.

Note.—Bond No. 2451, of the denomination of $1,000, redeemable July 1, 1892, under the call of April 7, 1892, has not been presented for payment.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company,
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York, Oct. 1st, 1895.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
Land Grant Gold Bonds.

The Company offers to holders of all bonds of the above issue the privilege of exchanging same for its Consolidated Mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds, DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.

On bonds so exchanged interest will be adjusted to the date of exchange, but when "called" bonds shall be presented after the maturity of their call interest will be adjusted to the date of maturity of such call.

Holders of First Mortgage bonds desiring to avail of this privilege should immediately present their bonds at this office, in amounts of $1,000 or multiples thereof.

This privilege will not extend beyond DECEMBER 1, 1895, and the Company reserves the right to withdraw it at any time.

SAMUEL HILL, President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 Broadway, New-York, October 1, 1895.—In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 80 Broadway, and opened at noon on Friday, October 11, 1895, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value, in addition thereto.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $138,029.62 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1896, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

Financial.

To the Holders of Certificates of the
Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Issued upon the surrender of certificates of the
Chicago Gas Company.

The questions which have been raised as to the legality of the arrangement under which the Fidelity Company holds the deposited stocks of the Chicago Gas Companies and the resulting litigation render it advisable and necessary that a plan should be adopted by which your rights shall be maintained and preserved, and the existing difficulties removed.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of Fidelity Company certificates, have undertaken to act as a Committee under an Agreement and Plan of Consolidation filed with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, dated October 1, 1895.

The Plan contemplates the merger or consolidation of the several Companies whose properties are represented by the Fidelity Company certificates, so as to constitute one corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, and after making proper provision for the protection of the security of the guaranteed mortgage bon s, the issue of new certificates entitling the registered owners and holders thereof to the same proportional interest in the properties as is now represented by the Fidelity Company certificates.

Certificate holders are asked to deposit their certificates, properly endorsed, with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, under said agreement, on or before October 17, 1895.

Negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company will be issued for the deposited certificates, and application will be made as soon as practicable to list the engraved receipts on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, October 3, 1895.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE,
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

TO THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Oregon Improvement Company.

The Oregon Improvement Company has defaulted in the payment of the interest on your bonds, due October first. The large payments that are necessary to be made by this Company for interest and for Sinking Fund on the First Mortgage on December first make it of vital importance that the Consolidated Bondholders and Stockholders should take immediate action for the protection of their property.

We have been asked by the holders of a large amount of the Consolidated bonds and stock to act in their interest. You are requested to send to the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, the amount of your holdings and your address. It is intended to present a plan for the protection of your interests at an early date.

HENRY HENTZ,
of Henry Hentz & Company, New-York.
STUART G. NELSON,
Vice President Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
COL. FRANCIS PEABODY,
American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.
B. F. TRACY,
of Tracy, Boardman and Platt, New-York.
E. L. OPPENHEIM,
of E. L. Oppenheim & Co.

New-York & New-England
REORGANIZATION.
NEW-YORK, BOSTON. } Oct. 2, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that the books of transfer of certificates, issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY in New-York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY in Boston, and representing preferred or common stock of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company deposited for account of the undersigned committee under the agreement of reorganization, dated April 26, 1894, will be closed at noon on Saturday, Oct. 12, 1895, preparatory to distribution of the stock of The New-England Railroad Company pursuant to the terms of said agreement.

JOHN J. WATERBURY,
HENRY W. CANNON,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.

New-York & New-England
REORGANIZATION.
NEW-YORK, BOSTON. } October 9, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after October 15, 1895, Trust Company Certificates representing preferred or common stock of the New-York & New-England Railroad Company deposited for account of the undersigned Committee, may be exchanged for stock of the New-England Railroad Company (successor on reorganization) in accordance with the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, dated April 26, 1894.

Certificates must be presented properly indorsed at the office of the Trust Company issuing the same, to wit, those issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, at its office, corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York City, and those issued by the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, at its office, in the Ames Building, Boston.

JOHN J. WATERBURY,
HENRY W. CANNON,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.

"EXEMPT FROM ALL KINDS OF TAXATION."
$20,000
Town of Newton, L.I.

(Embraced in the Greater New-York,) 4 PER CENT. BONDS—Average time to run, 10 1-2 YEARS.
PRICE 104 AND INT.
FOR SALE BY
Daniel A. Moran & Co.,
48 WALL STREET.
(Bank of New-York Building.)

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
44 and 46 Wall St.,
New-York, Oct. 8, 1895.

The stockholders having voted at a special meeting held Oct. 7, 1895, to reduce the capital stock of the bank from $3,000,000, consisting of 30,000 shares of $100 each, to $1,500,000, to consist of 15,000 shares of $100 each, the Board of Directors have ordered that the reduction take effect as of Nov. 1, 1895, and that the transfer books be closed Oct. 15, 1895, to be reopened Nov. 1, 1895, on and after which last-named date stockholders of record Oct. 15, 1895, will be entitled, upon surrender of the certificates of stock then held by them, to receive one-half of the par value of their holdings in new certificates covering shares in the reduced capital, and one-half of the par value of their holdings in money. Certificates representing fractions of shares cannot be issued. Any stockholder desiring to buy or sell an interest in a half share, growing out of the reduction, can arrange a satisfactory adjustment by communicating with the bank. W. H. PERKINS, President.

Iron Steamboat Bonds.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.'s Stock.
6th & 2d Av. R. R. Co.'s Stocks.
Michigan Peninsular Car Co.'s Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
A FREE SPECIMEN COPY
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Dividends.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, September 25th, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 7th prox.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
143 Liberty St., New-York, Oct. 7, 1895.
A dividend of ONE AND A QUARTER Per cent. has this day been declared, payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Monday, Oct. 14, till Friday, Nov. 1.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1895.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable Oct. 15th.
Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Sept. 18, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the fifteenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 5, and reopened on the morning of Oct. 28, 1895.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

Copartnership Notices.

New-York, Oct. 9, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of WENDELL & HOMAN has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business is now continued under the firm name of C. B. WENDELL.

More Bicycle News

AND PAID-FOR BICYCLE
Advertisements
are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES than in any other daily newspaper. Read THE TIMES'S daily page of Sports.

BUSINESS OF THE WESTERN UNION

President Eckert Says the Year's Work Has Been Gratifying—Increase in Gross and Net Revenues.

President Thomas T. Eckert's report of the operations of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the year ending June 30, submitted at the annual meeting of the company yesterday, showed an increase in gross revenue over the preceding year of $365,364, an increase in expenses of $9,183, an increase in net revenue of $348,904, and an increase in surplus of $439,842.

The purchase of the American Rapid Telegraph Company for $550,000 of Western Union stock saved $58,845 yearly rental, and the construction of 10,000 miles of copper wiring, in a total construction of 15,748 miles, had improved the service.

"The year's business," Mr. Eckert adds, "is gratifying when it is remembered that we have maintained our dividend of 5 per cent., and have at the same time continued to make such improvements of the plant as the demands of the service have demonstrated were desirable. With the steady revival of business which seems to have begun, and which is indicated by an improvement in our weekly test office receipts, we have every reason to believe that the current year will bring us a larger measure of prosperity."

The balance sheet compares as follows:

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Accounts payable	$4,230,352	$4,139,724	$3,087,629
Cash	1,488,434	1,768,266	1,451,536
Accounts receivable	2,560,609	2,283,571	1,835,670
Supplies	243,483	340,122	407,306
Real estate	4,979,533	4,979,533	4,925,821
Stocks and bonds owned	8,397,500	7,206,079	7,709,713

Other comparative statistics, according to the report, were as follows:

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Miles wire	202,651	790,792	769,001
Offices	21,369	21,106	21,078
Messages sent	58,307,715	58,032,227	66,591,855
Average toll per message	30.7c	30.5c	31.2c
Cost per message.	23.3c	23.3c	22.7c

Operating expenses are classified as follows:

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Operating and general exp	$11,067,413	$11,076,597	$12,497,464
Rentals leased lines	1,578,584	1,637,430	1,686,427
Maintenance and construction	2,202,878	2,024,094	2,517,246
Taxes	429,861	418,224	411,300
Equipment of offices and lines.	198,801	303,824	394,967

William F. Cochran was elected a Director to succeed the late Percy R. Pyne, the other Directors being re-elected.

DR. TALMAGE IN WASHINGTON

He Is Proud of His New Position, and Proposes to Do His Best Work for His New Congregation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage expresses much satisfaction with the change in his affairs which makes him a resident of Washington. He says:

"My pastoral relations, I have no doubt, will be of the most agreeable sort, and my associates and I will get along famously. I know almost every minister in the city. Dr. Hamlin preached the dedication sermon for my last Tabernacle. I have preached for Dr. Radcliffe in Detroit, and I preached at the dedication of Dr. Thomas Chalmers Easton's church. I want to say that Washington may well be proud of the fine group of ministers of the Gospel whom she has in her midst.

"I propose to give the people of the First Presbyterian Church my best work. I feel that it is best for me to preach once every Sunday—in the evening. I shall prepare my sermons in the usual manner. I have always been favored with an especially good stenographer or two, and my sermons have been spread broadcast. At what do I estimate their circulation? I can hardly say. But Henry W. Grady once estimated for me that 20,000,000 people a week read them. I know the circulation has increased remarkably since then. I shall continue my editorial work for The Christian Herald and my special articles for other periodicals."

The rooms which Dr. Talmage has engaged for his present residence are those in which Owen Meredith wrote "Lucille," and where a great many other men distinguished in literature and art have at some time or other occupied quarters. They comprise a suite directly over the rooms tenanted by Secretary Gresham down to the time of his death.

Notorious Monkeys of Calcutta.

From The Westminster Gazette.

There are three monkeys in Calcutta just now who are stated to be the greatest thieves and robbers that disgrace the City of Palaces. Considerable amusement was caused the other morning when seven people, who had been treated very badly by these monkeys, walked into the Jorabagan thana, and, in all seriousness, wished to lay a charge of "theft and causing mischief" against the offenders. The Inspector regretted he could not accept the charge, and advised the complainants to destroy the troublesome animals. This suggestion they would not adopt on account of religious scruples. The Inspector thereupon advised the men to go to the police court, and charge the monkeys with being burglars of a very bad type, and apply for a warrant for their arrest. The deputation left to consider the position of affairs.

COGGESHALL'S HARD FIGHT

Regular Republicans Greatly Worried over the Situation.

THE APPEAL FOR DEMOCRATIC VOTES

Weaver Makes a Mistake by Proclaiming His Past Opposition to Horatio Seymour—Gold Cure Graduates for the Independent.

UTICA, Oct. 9.—There has never been such a political fight in this section of the State as the one which is now in progress for the election of a Senator in the Thirty-fourth District.

Frederick G. Weaver, the regular Republican candidate, and Henry J. Coggeshall, Republican, who is making an independent fight for it, have the field all to themselves. The Democrats have made no nomination; consequently there is a scramble among the friends of Weaver and Coggeshall not only for Republican but for Democratic votes.

The Thirty-fourth Senatorial District comprises Oneida County. In the last election 29,228 votes were cast in it. Of these, 12,051 were Democratic, 15,768 were Republican, 735 Prohibition, 201 Socialist-Labor, 173 People's, 220 Democratic Reform, and 80 defective votes.

Many Democrats are much dissatisfied and disgusted that their own party did not nominate a candidate of its own. The men who are responsible for the fact that none was nominated say that they believe they have taken the wisest course from a party standpoint. Had a candidate been nominated, it is conceded by everybody he would have stood no show to be elected. The place was offered to a number of Democrats, and, when it was offered, the party managers repeated something about like this: "We would like to have you take a place on the ticket. There is not a ghost of a show that you will be elected, but we would be glad if you would make the canvass."

Naturally enough, a nomination brought to a citizen on a silver salver of this sort was not snapped up very eagerly. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the politics which resulted in no nomination by the Democrats, the important fact remaining now is that Coggeshall and Weaver and their friends and managers are on a hunt for Democratic votes. It is likely that a large proportion of Democrats will not vote for a candidate for Senator. A certain element of the Democrats will vote for Weaver. Coggeshall always had a considerable Democratic following, and he will get this and some more this year.

Cool-headed Democrats, who are, perhaps, the most unprejudiced of observers just now, say that if the election were to be held to-day Coggeshall would win. What may happen during the next month they do not predict. Coggeshall has a hurrah crowd following him and they are claiming that they will elect him against any odds. The Weaver men claim that the regular candidate will have a majority, but, however hard they may try to do so, they cannot conceal the fact that they are pretty seriously disturbed at the fight Coggeshall is making. Coggeshall has his headquarters in this city. They are open every day and evening, Sundays excepted, and there is constantly a crowd of the followers there. They make small claims to any organization in the county; they are not doing any very systematic work, and they are confining their efforts chiefly to wearing Coggeshall buttons and shouting for him on all occasions. They are numerous and noisy.

Coggeshall is making a trip through the county. He is going into every town, and he is at work night and day. He is one of the hardest campaigners that has ever been seen in this county. He drives the county from one end to another and crosswise. He has been going through it for ten or fifteen years, giving everybody the "glad hand." In the early years of his career as a legislator he had at least intrenched himself in the hearts of his constituents by the liberal distribution of railroad passes. There are traditions that he carried a book of blank passes in his pocket, and whenever a constituent and his family wanted to go anywhere within the limits of this State "Coggy" always accommodated him. This, of course, cost "Coggy" nothing, and it made him very solid.

Such of the Democrats as are connected with the so-called "saloon element" have been for Coggeshall for many years. They are with him now. They do not care four cents whether he comes under the classification of "tainted" legislators or not. They know that he is a "good fellow," according to their standard, and they are shouting for him now.

Mr. Weaver, who is a very substantial business man, finds it a little difficult to appeal successfully to Democrats for their support. This is due in part to the peculiar publicity advertising which Mr. Weaver's best friends gave him before it was known that he would need Democratic votes to secure his election. Mr. Weaver lives in the town of Deerfield, which was the home of Horatio Seymour. It is a small town, two or three miles from Utica. When Mr. Seymour was nominated for the Presidency Mr. Weaver was a young and enthusiastic Republican. It turned out on election day that Horatio Seymour had failed to carry his town of Deerfield by one vote.

When Mr. Weaver was nominated for the Senate one of his enthusiastic admirers sent down a little story to a New-York Republican newspaper, in which it was set forth as one of Mr. Weaver's political achievements that he had been the man who prevented Horatio Seymour, a candidate for President of the United States, from carrying his own town. This has turned out to be a boomerang of marked proportions. Horatio Se

A RAILROAD'S "BUGABOO"

The Long Island Company Pays Dearly for an Accident.

LARKIN'S CLAIM SETTLED FOR $20,000.

Then Suit Was Brought for Loss of Services, Physicians' and Nurses' Bills, and $295 More Must Be Paid.

The Larkin family promises to become the special bugaboo of the officials of the Long Island Railroad. Frank J. Larkin was badly injured in the accident that occurred on the Long Island Road, at Parkville, on the night of Aug. 28, 1893. Larkin was at that time nineteen years old.

He brought suit in the Superior Court for $50,000 damages, and the railroad compromised for $20,000 in cash after the trial of the suit had been begun. After this money was paid, Felix Larkin, the boy's father, brought a suit to the disgust of the railroad officials, to recover damages for the loss of his son's services and also for the amount of the physician's bill, a bill for nursing, and other bills in all amounting to $3,009.42.

The railroad, through its counsel, William J. Kelly, admitted negligence on its part, and aserted that in paying $20,000 all claims had been wiped out.

This second action came to trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, and resulted in another victory for the Larkins. The trial brought out several interesting incidents. The original plaintiff having died, the suit was prosecuted by his widow, the mother of young Larkin, as executrix of her husband's estate.

C. Washburn Smith, counsel for Mrs. Larkin, put her son, young Larkin, on the stand as the first witness, in order to prove a claim for nursing. Larkin, who was incapacitated for work by the accident, said he had been nursed by his mother, his sixteen-year-old sister, and by his father.

"What did they do for you?" asked Mr. Smith.

"I object," protested Mr. Kelly.

"The services of Mrs. Larkin, the minor daughter, and Mr. Larkin himself in nursing this young man were certainly worth something, and should be paid for," insisted Mr. Smith.

"How are you going to prove the value of these services?" asked Justice Barrett, before whom, in the Supreme Court, the case was on trial.

"By introducing testimony to prove what such services are valued at in the market," said Mr. Smith.

"That will not do," said Justice Barrett. "You cannot estimate the services of the nursing of a boy, as if they were paid nurses. If the father could get damages for the loss of his wife's services while she was nursing her own son, he might get them while she was nursing some one else."

Mr. Smith said that in that case the wife could recover herself, but Justice Barrett said that what the wife earned was her own, and that she was not the servant of her husband.

"I cannot hold," the Court declared, "that because the wife attended her own son she should get money value for those services."

Justice Barrett also disallowed the questions as to the services of the daughter and of the father himself, as in the latter case it was not shown that he had left any other employment to attend solely to his son. It also appears that the father had died eleven weeks after the accident to his son, and that the son did not become of age until eleven months after the father's death.

Mr. Smith endeavored to prove loss of services by the witness from the time of the accident to the time that he became of age.

Mr. Kelly made another objection, and Justice Barrett said:

"Do you wish to prove loss to the plaintiff's estate, after his death?"

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Smith.

"That is ridiculous," said Justice Barrett. There can be no such allowance except to the time of the father's death."

The jury brought in a verdict for $295.50 for the plaintiff.

Mr. Smith also asked for the usual 5 per cent. allowance, and Justice Barrett was about to allow it when Mr. Kelly objected.

"It is a small matter," he said, "but on account of the peculiar circumstances of the case we must oppose it. There has already been paid to the injured party in this case $20,000 as damages, and when this was paid we thought that it was in settlement of all claims."

"Has the money been paid without appeal?" asked the Court. Mr. Kelly replied that it had been, and Justice Barrett said that he would make no further allowances.

FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

Bernardo Foglio, Brought from Natchez, Now on Trial.

Bernardo Foglio was placed on trial for murder yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Ingraham.

Foglio is charged with shooting his wife, Primativa, a young and handsome woman, in their apartments, at 592 Columbus Avenue. The body was found several days after death lying on the floor of the kitchen with a bullet in the head. Foglio disappeared. He was found a month afterward at Natchez, Miss., and was brought back here.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said in his opening address that he would prove that Foglio was jealous of his handsome wife and shot her.

The defense is that the woman committed suicide. Lawyer William F. Howe represents Foglio.

DAVID HANNIGAN'S MENTAL STATUS.

A Commission to Examine the Slayer of Mann.

Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday appointed a commission to inquire into the present mental condition of David Hannigan, the murderer of Solomon H. Mann. The commission is composed of Dr. Frederick Peterson of 60 West Fiftieth Street and William H. Willis and George G. Frelinghuysen. They will report to the court to-morrow the result of their inquiry.

Dr. Allen L. Fitch, the City Examiner in Lunacy, examined Hannigan on Tuesday at the request of the District Attorney. Dr. Fitch found nothing to warrant him in pronouncing the man insane. Dr. Forbes Winslow, the London specialist, who is to aid the defense, also declares that Hannigan is sane enough to go to trial.

Federal Grand Jury Qualifies.

Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, swore in the Federal Grand Jury for the October term. The members of the Grand Jury are:

George S. Wallen, broker, 110 Front Street; Isaac O. Woodruff, merchant, 108 Fulton Street; Joseph B. Aaron, 485 Broadway; Robert Coddington, book merchant, King's Bridge; Walter M. Jones, insurance, 51 Wall Street; A. Levy, merchant, 7 Bleecker Street; W. H. Fischer, tea merchant, 395 Greenwich Street; Nicholas L. Cort, metal merchant, 245 Water Street; James Louchelm, wines, 448 Greenwich Street; W. G. Knox, merchant, 2,348 Third Avenue; T. Hardy, dry goods, 585 Eighth Avenue; Andrew A. Jones, fancy goods, 16 Leonard Street; L. H. Hallen, 1,861 Madison Avenue; A. W. Mack, importer, 8 West Fourth Street; Paul Lindenthal, trimmings, 1,648 Broadway; Erastus B. Treat, publisher, 5 Cooper Union; Howard Phelps, merchant, 29 Broadway; B. W. Pierson, clerk, 237 West Forty-third Street; Lowell Talbot, merchant, 37 South Street; H. E. Oppenheimer, jeweler, 47 Maiden Lane; J. S. Valk, grocer, 322 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; W. S. Hollingworth, broker, 49 West Broadway, and D. N. Demarest, diamonds, 26 Maiden Lane.

Mr. Wallen was made foreman of the Grand Jury.

Objects to the Tax Assessment.

The New-York Steam Company, in an endeavor to escape a tax assessment of $110,000, is making some queer representations, according to the city authorities, as to its financial condition. The company yesterday asked Justice Russell in the Supreme Court to set aside the assessment.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward, in opposition, stated that a tentative assessment had been made of $7,500,000 which had been reduced to $110,000. He stated that this had been accepted by the company, and was the same as the three preceding years.

He stated that the company had filed a statement, giving its assets as $1,473,200, and its liabilities as $2,334,390. It stated that its capital paid up, or secured to be paid up, was $5,431,956, but it had refused to file a statement as to the value of the stock, and on this point the Commissioners had a right to information.

Decision was reserved.

Seeking Divorce at Seventeen.

At seventeen Antoinette Black is already in the divorce courts. Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court yesterday, appointed Lizzie Ganter guardian ad litem for the youthful Mrs. Black, in an action for separation.

Antoinette sets forth in her petition that she was married to Allan Black in 1894. She says that he was in the habit of beating her unmercifully, and of subjecting her to the most cruel treatment. On one occasion he beat her so badly that she was confined to her bed, and under the care of a physician for several weeks.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday reserved decision on an application made by Walter S. Drake to have Charles Weinman of the firm of Weinman & Co. of 45 Broadway and Mark Bloomingdale punished for contempt of court. Drake says he lost $3,000 on a blind pool under the direction of Thompson, Derr & Co. of 36 Wall Street and Weinman & Co. He asked for an accounting, and Weinman, Bloomingdale, and other members of the pool were directed to appear and be examined, which they failed to do. The motion was made to punish them for contempt.

—The trial of an action brought by Charles Hugo of 229 West Sixty-ninth Street against Richard Brannigan of 316 West Fiftieth Street to recover $10,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment was begun yesterday before Chief Justice Daly and a jury in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas. While Hugo was in Central Park, July 23, 1893, with a St. Bernard dog, Brannigan caused his arrest on a charge of having stolen the dog. Hugo was discharged by Justice Koch in the Yorkville Police Court.

—Ernest W. Ford, who was arrested Sept. 26 on complaint of the proprietor of the Brunswick Hotel, was discharged yesterday by Judge Allison, in Part I., General Sessions, on his own recognizance. He was accused of defrauding the Brunswick out of a hotel bill of $132. It was said that Mr. Ford was a member of the Produce Exchange and lived at 872 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. The hotel people did not wish to press the complaint.

The order has been signed by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court denying the application made by Mrs. Sophie E. Boate of Brooklyn to compel her husband, Richard B. Boate, to contribute toward her support and to pay her a counsel fee pending the trial of her suit against him for a separation upon the ground of cruelty and abandonment.

—Dr. Orlando E. Bradford, the alleged accomplice of the notorious counterfeiter, John A. Brockway, indicted for having in his possession plates to be used in counterfeiting obligations of the United States, pleaded not guilty before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. He was remanded for trial.

—Cornelius De Witt Taylor, an employe of the United States Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, was yesterday granted a decree of divorce from his wife, Julia Edna Taylor, by Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court. It was alleged against Mrs. Taylor that she has been keeping a disorderly house for two years or more.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the matter of judicial accounting of R. W. Taylor et al.—Submitted.

H. Riendeau, appellant, vs. Roselle Bullock et al.—Argued by G. H. Beckwith for appellant, R. Corbin for respondents.

Michael Toomey vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Submitted.

John Flood vs. Henry Van Wormer, as Highway Commissioner, appellant.—Argued by A. P. Strong for appellant, Lewis Cass for respondent.

Arthur Shutts, appellant, vs. H. A. Sickels.—Argued by William Tumans for appellant, George W. Stedman for respondent.

The day calendar for Thursday is Nos. 263, 265, 267, 885, 269, 274, 275, 277.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

56—Irving vs. Irving. 106—Dohn vs. Dawson. 124—Hamilton vs. Brennan. 126—Edison Electric Illuminating Company vs. Riker. 98—Fogg vs. Suburban Rapid Transit Company. 84—Cochran vs. Retsch. 127—Corse vs. Chapman.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Class I.—1—Crane vs. Buchanan.

Class IV.—2—Boyle vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Company.

Class VI.—3—Rothbun vs. Newman.

Class VII.—4—Johnsen vs. Canary. 5—Matter of Fitch.

Class VIII.—6—Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company. 7—Kiernan News Agency vs. Hughes. 8—Same vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 9—Meehan vs. Greenwich Savings Bank. 10—Newton vs. Bayman. 11—Horland vs. Loonie. 12—Aufenanger vs. Aufenanger. 13—Duffy vs. Duffy. 14—Zimmer vs. Chew. 15—Lyding vs. Lyding. 16—Solomon vs. Solomon. 17—Lainy vs. Hudson. 18—East River Gas Company of Long Island City vs. Norton. 19—Hastings vs. Hastings. 20—Stillman vs. McLoughlin Knitting Company. 21—Granite State Provident Association vs. Dorfman. 22—Woodcock vs. Zerwith. H. 23—Clark vs. The Godey Company. 24—Matter of Whitlock. 25—Bells Asbestos Company vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 26—Tooker vs. Williams. 27—The People vs. Kohlberg. 28—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt. 29—People vs. Josephson. 30—People vs. Cohen. 31—People vs. Buddinhagen. 32—Poland Paper Company vs. American Wheelman Publishing Company. 33—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. Haffen. 34—People vs. Plout. 35—Ruling vs. Union Pipe and Construction Company. 36—O'Keefe vs. Haffen. 37—East River Gas Company vs. Norton. 38—Wolfach vs. Cauldwell. 39—People vs. Fasanello. 40—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Loos. 41—Robertson vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 42—People, &c., vs. Charles. 43—Clamacco vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 44—Morgan vs. Zurk. 45—Isaacs vs. Cohn. 46—Grosche vs. Atlantic Comp-Board Company. 47—Lahey vs. Baird. 48—Jelinek vs. Jelinek. 49—Gallagher vs. Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company vs. Spencer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Law and Fact.—2621—Benedict vs. Phyfe. 1528—Todd vs. Elginmire. 2910—People ex rel. Scholle vs. Commissioner of Taxes. 2314—Klenke vs. Braker. 2226—Gilsey vs. Ingersoll. 1255—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 2980—Bowers vs. Roeldfson. 2981—Bowers vs. Griffith. 2981—Bowers vs. Roeldfson. 2069—Bauer vs. Macaulay. 629—Tredwell vs. Garden. 2910—Shufeldt vs. Downs. 2413—Neresheimer vs. Hansen. 2921—Allen vs. Cartwright. 2922—Adams vs. Same. 2923—Kinsey vs. same. 3017—Pendergast vs. Greenfield. 2428—Clark vs. Farrell. 2366—Dowden vs. Schuyler. 1534—Tedesco vs. Oppenheim. 2912—Welsh vs. Taylor. 2902—Hermance vs. Kelly. 1116—Chrimes vs. Squier. 2384—Jacobson vs. Livingston. 2406—Costa vs. Oppenheimer.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Oct. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial. 3327—Stowell vs. Katzenberg. 6787—Grant vs. Stein. 834—Blumenthal vs. Doyle. 3424—Stewart vs. Keith. 2820—Gay vs. Craighead. 3433—Franklin National Bank vs. Newcombe. 3524—Knight vs. Pelham Heights Company. 1958½—Ramsey vs. Timayenis. 3432—Kuhner vs. Union Railway Company. 6390—Benson vs. Benson. 2830—Gaffney vs. Butler. 6358—Campbell vs. Sexton. 2591—Gibson Electric Company vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 2595—Same vs. Commercial Union Assurance Company. 2596—Same vs. same. 6586—Murphy vs. Totten. 3504—Rosenheim vs. Gallagher. 3540—Waters vs. Taylor. 3432—Gibbons vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3406—Thurber, Whyland & Co. vs. Hevenor.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Oct. 14.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

79—Cone vs. Cohn. 87—Marker vs. Marker. 99—Steinback vs. Diepenbrock. 119—Mehrtens vs. Conkling. 120—Drennan vs. Mayor, &c. 111—Hanneman vs. Fischer. 63—Boyd vs. Boyd. 88—Dieterlin vs. Riley. 15—Eckenroth vs. Eganbein. 19—Kronecke vs. Blume. 20—Amberg vs. Rossi. 28—Strobel vs. Koschel. 45—Doyle vs. Brown. 73—Baker vs. Gano. 76—Campbell vs. Campbell. 110—Meerjan vs. Burridge. 115—Smith vs. H. V. Door Manufacturing Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Case on.

407—Hall vs. Winstedt Silk Company. 1698—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 1523—Russell vs. The Mayor, &c. 1572—Hart vs. Harris. 2696—Bolster vs. The Mayor, &c. 1109—Cusick vs. Klotz. 1498—Dugan vs. Delnoy. 1473—Swallow vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1405—Bullene vs. Union Laundry and Manufacturing Company. 1402—Salomon vs. Hammond. 1522—Burritt vs. Koster, Bial & Co. 1566—Murphy vs. Judson. 3193—Judson vs. Murphy. 1483—Doorley vs. O'Gorman. 562—Vitto vs. Farley. 1608—Hawes vs. Dobbs. 670—Long vs. Butler. 946—Cohn vs. Burger. 44—Will of Simon Strauss. 5165—Dwight vs. Cornish. 1062—Dolz vs. Egan. 2933—White vs. Hansfurter. 649—Fowler vs. Roome. 1484—Tallman vs. Earle. 1460—Camacho vs. Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company. 1579—Zion vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 619—Dietzel vs. Murray. 1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1640—Till vs. New-York Breweries Company. 1470—Elwell vs. Southern Pacific Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear. 306—Connor vs. Buddensick. 551—Renoux vs. Renoux. 552—Korper vs. Korper. 553—Lehman vs. Lehman. 556—Bennett vs. Bennett. 558—John vs. John. 566—Steinberger vs. Steinberger. 567—Lang vs. Lang. 568—Vitale vs. Vitale. 569—Percy vs. Percy. 570—Abrahams vs. Abrahams. 578—Strauss vs. Strauss.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

488—Hallarn vs. Hallarn. 495—Cohen vs. Platt. 496—Bechtle vs. Wertheimer. 504—Roode vs. Roode. 506—Marks vs. Solomon. 510—Borowitz vs. Borowitz. 511—McLaughlin vs. McLaughlin. 513—Careena vs. Careena. 518—Wilson vs. Tailer. 519—Jencks vs. Smith. 521—August vs. August. 524—Foster vs. Cody. 542—Sperp vs. Schultz. 545—Cutting vs. Cutting. 546—Grimes vs. Grimes. 548—Luse vs. Luse. 549—Kelly vs. Kelly.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

682—Power vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 778—Weiss vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. 781—Cutwillig vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 786—Drescher vs. The Mayor, &c. 788—Lewenstein vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 789—Leinkauf vs. same. 808—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 820—Robinson vs. House. 829—Frankel vs. Cohn. 840—Silver vs. Bernstein. 841—Zwefel vs. Schlichwein.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1446—Farrell vs. New-York Juvenile Asylum. 851—Cortis vs. O'Donnell. 879—Dutton vs. Birns. 893—Schoen vs. Wagner. 898—Siebert vs. Allhouse. 1018—Levenson vs. Levy. 1032—Lorillard vs. Clyde. 1175—Steiner vs. Fargo. 1210—Austen vs. Bradley Salt Company. 1234—Noy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1246—Day vs. Day. 846—Marcus vs. Horner.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 900—Henry vs. Salesburg. 734—Cummings vs. Grohl. 777—Stronezer vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1026.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

225—Estate of Hannah Lewis. 1082—Contested will of Emma Moyckel, at 11 A. M. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Johanna Cunehan, Harvey Rosner, Arthur W. Sander, Henry Bater, Katharine Garrison. 1—2. Theresia Pfannenschlag, Laura M. Scott, Martin Touhey, Louis Darmstadt, Frederick A. Happ.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear. 2585—Horrmann vs. Neuman. 92—Fairchild vs. Wagner. 93—Krakauer vs. Spasak. 94—Dunne vs. Farley. 95—O'Kane vs. Harbuck. 96—Hoffman vs. Barrow. 98—Armstrong vs. Love. 101—Le Blanc vs. Pleasants. 102—Ryder vs. Fox. 103—Scoville vs. Blumenthal. 104—Kelly vs. Brown. 105—Kelly vs. De Bro. 106—Wallace vs. Parmenter. 107—Allen vs. Juch. 108—Aaronson vs. Greif. 109—Kalbfleish vs. Anderson. 110—Link vs. Schott. 111—Rafelson vs. Michel. 112—Frank vs. Fleischer. 113—Doremus vs. Wochel. 114—Quigin vs. McCullough. 115—Galligan vs. August. 116—Tinker vs. Barlow. 117—Dall vs. Continental Insurance Company. 118—McMonegal vs. Hunt. 119—Rosenbaum vs. Cohen. 120—Mutual Benefit Watch Company vs. Grinspan. 121—Hooper vs. Goetz. 122—Morris vs. Ward. 123—Ablowich vs. Brady.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 14.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short cause calendar clear.

2502—Kahn vs. Goodstein. 2468—Scott vs. Schuyler. 2496—Brandlein vs. Farrell. 1847—Strait vs. Heyman. 2078—Richman vs. McManus. 2014—Penner vs. Penner. 1772—Mohr vs. Friend. 2325—Wolff vs. Hein. 2429—Durland vs. Dewey. 2426—Devine vs. Miley. 2106—H. B. Claflin & Co. vs. Roth. 1607—Watson vs. Cassner. 1978—Wegmann vs. Breu.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calender, 1335.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.

47—Reilly vs. Newman. 70—Farley vs. Wiessner. 71—Schoenborn vs. Wind Gap Slate Manufacturing Company. 72—Bulkley et al. vs. Lovell et al. 73—Delaney vs. Delaney. 74—Van Keurer vs. Jansen et al. 75—Daus vs. Meyer. 76—Jarashow vs. Will. 78—Sedgwick et al. vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 79—De Gaetano vs. Wiggins. 80—Brown vs. Schreyer. 81—Saul vs. Bear. 82—Darrow vs. Sammis. 83—Newman vs. Newman. 84—May vs. Tuck. 85—Bellonia vs. Metzinger & Deltz Brewing Company. 86—Frischman vs. Wacke. 87—Gatiano vs. Scalzo. 88—McLaughlin vs. Schultz. 89—McDonnell vs. McDonnell. 90—Roome vs. Moore.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J. Part II.—Clement, C. J.

1009—Faustich, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 919—Knoerr vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1221—Traynor vs. Murnane. 1335—Daly vs. Same. 1337—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1340—McBride vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1331—Campbell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1396—Ruddy, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1410—Manning vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1340—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 757—Healy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1383—Spicer vs. Martin. 2776—Magner et al. vs. Stapleton et al., administrators, &c. 2777—Cortan vs. Stapleton et al., administrators, &c. 1349, 1350—Lonsdale vs. Williamsburg Brewing Company. 761, 922—Doscher vs. City of Brooklyn. 1419—Troop, infant, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 716—Goldner vs. Berkeley. 1051—Wassmer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1327—Adams vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1346—Kitchen vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1263—Grismer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1394—Schaefer vs. Hartman. 1353—Neary vs. See et al. 1355—Lotterer vs. Eller. 1021—Smithwick vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 1023—Vitale vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1420.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J.

367—Ziefle vs. Ziefle. 365—Schegel vs. Day et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of James Harvey, James Rankin, Mary Darby, Patrick Shea, Mary McDonnel, Thomas Reed, Lucretia A. Pilditch, Eldridge Farmer, John and Peter Denton, and Gottfried Kessler. The estate of Louis Gelb. Discovery of assets of Thomas Sullivan.

Contested calendar at 10:30—No. 58, will of Joseph C. Kane.

CUBANS GAINING RAPIDLY

Senor Varona Says the Revolutionists Are Sure to Win.

THE WAR SPIRIT STRONG EVERYWHERE

Montoro's Statements Declared to be False—Spain's Difficulties in Raising Money to Continue the Contest.

Señor Henrique José Varona, who is considered by his countrymen to be one of the most eminent living Cubans, arrived here yesterday from Havana on the steamer Seneca.

He is a writer on philosophy, and is esteemed as a profound and acute literary critic and a distinguished sociologist, being the author of several works, including one on psychology, one on morals, and a treatise on logic. His treatise on logic has been highly praised by The Revue Philosophique of Paris, which went so far as to recommend its translation for adoption as a textbook in French colleges.

Señor Varona was up to the moment of leaving Havana the editor in chief of The Revista Cubana. He is the President of the Anthropological Society of Havana and a member of the Academy of Sciences of the same city.

He was elected by his native city, Puerto Principe, some time ago as a Deputy to the Spanish Cortes, but he never occupied a seat in the Cortes. Having arrived at Madrid before the session of that body was opened, he ascertained privately from the most eminent of Spanish statesmen that self-government would never be granted by Spain to Cuba, and he concluded that his time and efforts at Madrid would be wasted. He returned to the Island of Cuba, resigning his Deputyship. He was the founder and editor in chief of El Triunpo, the first organ of the Autonomist Party, to which he belonged until he felt that the efforts of that party would meet with no satisfactory results. Then he joined the Separatist Party.

Señor Varona is a fine-looking man, and is between forty-eight and forty-nine years old. He said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon:

"In a general way I may say that the revolution in Cuba is progressing rapidly and daily gaining, both in extent and strength. Its onward march is not checked—and for the present I do not see what can check it—before long it will reach all through the western extremity of the island. The Cuban people of this section are quite prepared for it, and if they have not yet risen, it is because they have not the means to do so. The means may come any day, and even if they do not, the revolutionary spirit is so rampant that the outbreak may take place at any moment.

"Matanzas is a boiling caldron, and so are Cienfuegos and the other cities which apparently yet remain quiet. They are only waiting for an opportunity. Meanwhile men are leaving them in considerable numbers to go and join the revolutionary forces, although they expose themselves to great danger in doing so. In Havana I could almost count on the fingers of my hand the Cubans who are not heart and soul with the revolution, although many of them, unable to leave the place, are compelled to act as if they were on the side of the Spanish Government. They have to do so in order to save their lives.

"At the beginning of the outbreak so little was known at Havana about its nature and importance that many doubted and hesitated and the greatest confusion prevailed. We were so far away from the places where the war began that, although we knew that preparations had been in progress for some time before, and could feel that the revolution was approaching, and that the people were ready for it, for many weeks it was impossible to ascertain to what extent those who had risen were in a position to hold their ground. We had no means of communicating directly with them, and had to depend for information upon the falsified Spanish reports. As time wore on, we began to feel the intensity of the movement and to discover the deep roots it had all over the country. It was during the month of March that some Cubans, more or less connected with the Government, believing that the attempt would be unsuccessful for the lack of the necessary elements, in order to avoid useless bloodshed, declared themselves as opposed to the revolutionary movement; but it was not long before they sincerely repented having done so, and many of them are to-day faithfully aiding it in every way they can. The revolution is to-day very strong, and is daily growing stronger.

"Señor Montoro has stated that the revolution is an insignificant affair, which will soon be disposed of by the Spanish Government, as it has no backing and only a few white adventurers and negroes are engaged in it," suggested the reporter. "He furthermore asserted that the Autonomist Party had not supported, and would not in any way support, the revolution."

"Is that possible?" replied Mr. Varona. "I cannot understand it. I have always thought Montoro incapable of a deliberate misrepresentation. You know, he is a very clever man, and stands high as an orator and a writer. I always considered him an honest man; but if he has made any such assertions, he has most decidedly misrepresented the revolution. Why, I should never have thought that he would have volunteered to say anything about the revolution, and very much less anything against it. I regret to be compelled to contradict him, but I must, for he has not told the truth.

"The revolution is not an insignificant affair; no, far from it. It is a very, very serious one, and I firmly believe that the Spanish Government will be utterly incapable of coping with it. The war may be a short or a protracted one. If the Cubans obtain the arms and ammunition which they need, the end will soon come; if they do not, it may be delayed, but their success seems to me inevitable.

"As to the Autonomist Party not supporting the revolution, it is simply foolish to say so. There is no longer any Autonomist Party. It has dissolved. At Havana there is a Central Committee, and that is all. Even that committee may be said to be kept together only by four men, one of whom is Montoro. The others continue to appear as members of it because they do not see the way of withdrawing without giving rise to suspicion about their loyalty, a very serious matter there just now. Outside of Havana, the members of the party have either joined the revolutionary forces, are about to do so, or have left the country. Those in Havana who yet appear as Autonomists are looked upon with pity by the Cubans, and by the Spaniards with utter contempt.

"The Spanish Government is very careful to keep everything connected with it very secret, and it is very difficult for any Cuban to know the exact condition of things. But I have learned from persons who are well informed that the condition of the Spanish finances is very critical; so much so that if she cannot obtain foreign aid she will have absolutely no means for carrying on the war for any length of time. The Bank of Spain has already parted with all the cash at its command, and everybody knows that its condition is precarious. What it may yet do for the Government by using the little credit remaining to it, I do not know, but it will not amount to much. The Transatlantic Company also has been helping the Government in the matter of transporting the troops, and as it is a wealthy corporation, it may extend a helping hand in other directions; but this help, I think, will not be very important, especially if the Bank of Spain suffers, for I understand that there is a very close connection between the two corporations. Spain, in attempting to raise money, will, no doubt, experience very great, if not insurmountable, difficulties, because the whole financial world knows that there is every probability of her losing Cuba this time."

Señor Varona will establish his residence in this city, where he proposes to co-operate with the friends of Cuba.

Mr. Meinecke Gets His Divorce.

Judge Bookstaver's jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, before whom the Meinecke divorce suit has been on trial for some days, yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, Christian W. Meinecke. The jury was out several hours, and at one time it looked as if they would disagree.

Contrary to expectations, Mrs. Meinecke made no demonstration of any kind when the verdict against her was announced. She left the courtroom quietly, with her counsel, without saying a word to her husband. Mr. Meinecke is a wholesale druggist in Greenwich Street.

Japan's Rice in London.

From The London Daily News.

The largest quantity of rice imported into London comes from India, while Japan, Siam, and Saigon come next. As regards the relative superiority of the cereal, Italy ranks first, then Java and Japan. Italy and Java do not grow rice in large quantities, and Japan has therefore a good field before it in the European market.

THEATRE IN KANSAS CITY BURNED

A Fireman Killed by Falling Walls Blown Out by Exploding Gas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 9.—Fire which started from an unknown cause on the stage of the old Comique Theatre at 2:45 o'clock this morning resulted in the complete destruction of the building, $3,000 damages to an adjacent building, occupied by Mrs. John Hughes as a saloon, and the death of Alvin Canaday, brother-in-law of Chief Hale and a member of Fire Company No. 1. The loss on the theatre, which was a two-story brick building, is $12,000; on scenery, $3,500; insurance on building and scenery, $2,500. Besides these losses, the Billy Rice Minstrel Company lost all of its scenery, wardrobe, and other effects, valued at $1,500 or $2,000.

The explosion of three gas magazines used for calcium lights blew out the front wall and spread the blaze. The wall fell upon Canaday, and, when finally extricated, his skull was found to be broken, and he died at 10 o'clock to-day. The theatre was to have been closed next Saturday night. The Comique was one of the oldest theatres in the city, and was owned by Mrs. John Hughes, and of late years has been the home of vaudeville.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday: NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, warmer by Thursday evening, preceded by frosts Thursday morning, westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair and slightly warmer weather Thursday, with frosts Thursday morning, winds shifting to southerly. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, slightly warmer, preceded by light frost in the interior, northeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, slightly warmer, possibly local showers in southeast portion, northeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, slightly warmer, preceded by light frost in the interior, easterly winds. LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, east to south winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, increasing southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy, probably showers Thursday night, warmer, southerly winds, increasing in force. WISCONSIN, generally fair, warmer, increasing southerly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, warmer, fair, southerly winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, warmer in eastern portions, cooler in Western Nebraska. MINNESOTA, partly cloudy, followed in extreme northwest portion by light showers, warmer in east portion, cool in west portion.

SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, winds shifting to northwesterly, cooler Thursday night. NORTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy weather, light local showers, cooler, northwesterly winds. MONTANA, generally fair, possibly with light local showers in northern portion, westerly winds, cooler in northeast portion. WYOMING, fair, northwesterly winds, cooler in eastern portion. COLORADO, fair, winds shifting to northerly and cooler Thursday night.

Signals are displayed at Pepin, Duluth, Ashland, Houghton Section.

The area of high pressure covers the region east of the Mississippi. The barometer has fallen rapidly between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and it is lowest north of Minnesota. The press

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

There Are Now Eight Receivers for the Northern Pacific.

A MONTANA JUDGE APPOINTS TWO

Three Separate United States Courts Claim Primary Jurisdiction Over the Property—Judge Lacombe May Act To-morrow.

An additional complication has been added to the Northern Pacific receivership tangle. The United States Circuit Court at Helena has appointed Edward Bonner of Missoula and Capt. J. H. Mills of Deer Lodge receivers of the Northern Pacific property in the Montana district, besides confirming the appointment of Andrew F. Burleigh by Judge Hanford in the Washington district.

There are at present eight receivers of this much-received railroad, and three different United States courts claim primary jurisdiction over the property. The old receivers, Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and Henry W. Rouse, are still held to their obligations for the reason that Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court in New-York, deferred action on their resignations until the 11th inst. Judge Jenkins, in the United States Circuit Court in Milwaukee, accepted the resignations of the Messrs. Oakes, Payne, and Rouse, and appointed Edward H. McHenry of St. Paul and Frank G. Bigelow of Milwaukee to succeed them. Judge Sanborn, in St. Paul, indorsed Judge Jenkins's action.

Judge Hanford, sitting in Tacoma, Washington, removed Receivers Oakes, Payne, and Rouse, and commanded them to appear before him to answer for contempt of court. He appointed Andrew F. Burleigh, heretofore local counsel of the road, sole receiver, and a day or two afterward Mr. Burleigh's appointment was confirmed by Judge Gilbert in the District of Oregon.

Different sections of the Northern Pacific system therefore are in the hands of different receivers, and the financial headquarters of the receivership, being in this city, are in the hands of the old receivers, who are not now recognized by the courts having jurisdiction over the railroad property itself.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The Northern Pacific is preparing to begin laying the 1,400 miles of new steel track which the report of ex-Receivers Oakes, Rouse, and Payne stated would be necessary during the next five years. The cost, according to their report, after deducting the value of the rails taken up, will be $2,500,000. The purchasing department has just awarded contracts for supplying 600,000 ties during the year.

RATE CUTTING IN THE WEST.

The Freight Situation Growing Worse —Demoralization Threatened.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The Western freight situation is becoming worse instead of better. Although no open tariffs were made today, further reducing the rates, it was openly reported that the lines were again secretly slashing, 35 cents now being quoted as the lowest figure, with an intimation that one road will make a twenty-five-cent rate to Colorado points within a few days at the most.

Chairman Midgley has not taken any further action; in fact, there is little left for him to do but wait for the executive officers of some of the lines to do something looking toward the stopping of the demoralization. The regular meeting of the Western Freight Association was held to-day, but nothing but routine matters were under consideration, and the freight situation, as far as cut rates are concerned, was not touched upon.

Western executive officers were on the point yesterday of agreeing to hold a meeting Friday to canvass the rate situation, but it was so hopeless that the meeting will probably be abandoned. In view of the situation as above described, the executive officers are at a loss to formulate a plan which will result in a maintenance of rates. Officials are depending on the grain tonnage for an income which will make up very largely for the deficits of the last two years.

The Western roads are beginning to look forward anxiously to the inevitable car shortage when the movement of grain begins. It is expected that between January and the opening of navigation the demand for cars will be unprecedented. The Rock Island has over 10,000 box cars, and the Burlington 19,000, all of which, according to the officials of the road, will not be able to haul the corn alone on their lines to market in less than ten months. There is no possibility of the east-bound cars all going back West with loads. It will be a fight for months to get as much traffic as possible for the cars, which must be promptly sent back, empty or loaded, for other loads of grain.

Going to Atlanta.

The Jury of Award of the Cotton States and International Exposition, about forty in number, will leave Washington next Tuesday via the Southern Railway—Piedmont Air Line—for Atlanta, Ga. This party comprises the following persons: Gen. Henry L. Abbott of the United States Engineers, Prof. Simon Newcomb, United States Navy; John Briskinbine, ex-President of the Society of Mining Engineers; Prof. Charles R. Cross, Boston; Thomas N. Ely, Pittsburg; Prof. J. N. Hollins, Harvard University; the Hon. G. G. Hubbard, Washington; Henry M. Hurd, Baltimore; Commander Jewell, United States Navy; Thomas Nelson Page, Richmond; Prof. A. H. Thurston, Cornell University; J. E. Watkins, United States National Museum, Washington, and Dr. Heinrich Ries, New-York.

Chicago and Alton Plans.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The Alton has about perfected arrangements for extending its through passenger service from Peoria to Kansas City and from Peoria to St. Louis by using the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Road from Peoria to Jacksonville, and from Peoria to Springfield, at which points connection will be made with the Alton's Kansas City and St. Louis lines. The Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis was recently purchased by the Cairo Short Line, and certain legal details in connection with the sale have to be settled before the officers of the latter company sign the agreement with the Alton. Should the arrangements fall through the Alton will build lines of its own between Peoria and Jacksonville and Springfield.

Cable Road Sold at Auction.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Orange Mountain Cable Road was sold at auction at the Court House this afternoon to Charles E. Elmerman of Philadelphia, whose bid of $10,550 was the highest received. The sale was made by Oscar Keen, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Keen represented Eugene Vanderpool, the receiver for the company.

All the company's property except about fifty acres of quarry land, is covered by the sale. There is a mortgage for $350,000 on the property.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The report of earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the first week in October shows $822,620.10; for the corresponding week last year, $667,301.12; increase, $155,318.98.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will neither deny nor affirm the truth of the report that they will build a new line from Cleveland to Lodi, Ohio. It is asserted that such a connecting link will be built, the object being to get a shorter line from Cleveland to Chicago. The distance saved would be thirty-five miles.

—J. M. Whitmarf of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, James McCrea of the Pennsylvania, and J. T. Harahan of the Illinois Central comprise a committee appointed to revive interest in the project of building a large railroad clearing house at Lyons, Ill.

—General Superintendent Platt of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford and General Superintendent Dewey of the New-England Road held a conference in New-Haven Tuesday for the purpose of making some changes in the Winter time tables.

—Stockholders of the new Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad held their first annual meeting in Cincinnati last Tuesday. The Directors chosen at the time of the consolidation were re-elected.

—There will be a formal opening of the first section of the South Orange and Maplewood Street Railroad Company's new line, running between South Orange and Orange, next Saturday.

—W. K. Vanderbilt, the principal owner of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Road, has been making a thorough inspection of that property within the last two or three days.

—A meeting has been called in Chicago for to-morrow to take some steps toward stopping the demoralization in passenger rates between Chicago and St. Paul.

—George R. Blanchard of Chicago, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, is in town to attend the meeting of Trunk Line Presidents to-day.

—Vice President Hall of the New-Haven Road said that his company had not yet purchased the Meriden Electric system, as reported.

—M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads is in New-York.

—The old Board of Directors of the Boston and Providence Railroad was re-elected yesterday.

—Lucius Tuttle was yesterday re-elected President of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

—E. P. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was in this city yesterday.

SEVERAL NEW STEAM YACHTS

Elbridge T. Gerry and John E. Brooks Among Those Who Have Ordered.

Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry is going to have a new and larger steam yacht. His present boat, the Electra, while being a very handsome boat, has been outbuilt during the last year or two, and Mr. Gerry wants a boat as fine as any afloat. The Electra, which is now at Tebo's, is to be taken to Harlan & Hollingsworth's yard, at Wilmington, in a few days. She is to have a new, modern sternpost put on, and to be thoroughly overhauled. She will be used by Mr. Gerry until his new boat is ready, and then sold. The new craft is to be built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company.

John E. Brooks, owner of the schooner Lasca, is to have a new yacht of the Intrepid type. The Lasca is at Tebo's, and is for sale, and the new boat is to be designed by A. Cary Smith. This action on Mr. Brooks's part will disappoint racing yachtsmen. The new boat will be a big one and a fine addition to the fleet of auxiliaries, which are fast becoming very popular.

Another yacht for this class is expected to arrive from England any day now. It is called the Black Pearl, and has been purchased by Mr. Shelson, in which this year chartered the Viking. The Black Pearl is 144 feet in length, 23.15 feet beam, and 13.15 feet depth. She was built in 1885 and was owned by the Earl of Pembroke. She is fitted with compound inverted engines, with cylinders 19 and 36 inches in diameter and 24 inches stroke.

A new yacht called the Anita has just arrived in this port from Baltimore, where she was built by W. Skinner & Sons. She is owned by Mr. Chandler Hoskins. She is 167 feet in length and of 250 tonnage. Her signal letters are K. M. J. T.

Yachts are being laid up fast now. At Tebo's seventy-five will winter this year, and many of them have already berthed. Those now in Winter quarters are John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, H. M. Flagler's Alicia, A. Van Santvoord's Clermont, J. Burke Wolf's Radha, Lloyd-Phoenix's Intrepid, John T. Blade's Unquowa, Alexander Orr's Ormore, J. Harvey Ladew's Columbia, Archibald Rogers's Colonia, Joseph Stickney's Susquehanna, T. L. Watts's Viva, Mr. Ballantyne's Marion, George Thayer estate's Aquilo, Mr. Goodyear's Egret, J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerald, H. W. Sibley's Restless, F. W. Savin's Atalanta, John E. Brook's Lasca, H. E. Hutchins's Viking, Melville H. Hanna's Comanche, J. H. Wade's Wadena, A. H. Morris's Cora, W. A. Durant's Utowana, Sherman Loomis's Marguerite, E. H. Harriman's Spendrift, J. S. Watson's Algonquin, Rutherford Stuyvesant's Palmer, Henry Pearce's Meteor, O. D. Wilkins's Speranza, and the Puzzle and schooner Columbia.

In the Erie Basin near the Valkyrie are J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, George J. Gould's Atalanta, A. J. Drexel's Sultana, and G. W. Vanderbilt's Conqueror.

At Manning's Basin, at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, are the Kanapaha, Hildegard, Wenonah, Minola, Wanderer, Republic, Fannie Lando, Miranda, Ruby, and Isis.

S. H. Austin, Jr.'s, steamer Lagonda, recently purchased from the Rev. W. L. Moore, has gone to Bruser & Jones's yard at Wilmington to be rebuilt. The schooner Alert has gone to Boston to lay up for the Winter.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's.—A change of bill at Koster & Bial's next Monday evening will include, as new imported features, the first appearance of the Bale troupe, trick bicycle riders and acrobats, from the Empire Theatre, London; the royal Yokohama troupe, Japanese jugglers and balancers, from the Imperial Varieties, St. Petersburg, and Les Edoardos, French eccentrics, from Les Ambassadeurs, Paris. The recent features retained in the bill will include Sam Lockhart's five trained elephants in their two pantomimes, "A Dinner in India" and "The Trial"; the Valdis sisters, in their startling trapeze performance; Clara Wieland, Signorita Antonio, equilibrist; Florence Levey, the "Gaiety Girl," in new dances; M. Walton and his miniature circus; Granto and Maud, eccentric wire act, and the new series of living pictures. On Saturday next, commencing at 2:15 P. M., the regular family matinée will be given, and on the following Sunday evening the second grand Kerker concert will take place. The programme will include vocal and instrumental soloists of note and an orchestra of fifty-five musicians.

—Change of Bill at the Garrick.—"Mary Stuart," one of Mme. Modjeska's strongest parts, will be presented at the Garrick Theatre this and to-morrow evening. The production will be an elaborate one. "Camille" will be given for the Saturday matinée, and "Measure for Measure" will be repeated Saturday night. "Mistress Betty," Clyde Fitch's new play, will have its first production at the Garrick next Tuesday night. Mme. Modjeska has great faith in this play, which is built around the life of an actress, and expects it to be a popular success.

—"The Gay Parisians."—This energetic French farce has made a genuine hit at Hoyt's, where it is now settled that it will remain at least until New Year's. It has also made a success in Germany, where it has just been produced, and now London is after the play, and managers are calling daily to Charles Frohman bidding for the English rights. There is a strong competition among them, and Mr. Frohman is waiting to see how far it will go. Of course the highest bidder will eventually get the farce.

—May Irwin's "Widow."—May Irwin is still crowding the Bijou Theatre with "The Widow Jones," and every seat in the house is sold nightly, generally before the performance begins. Next Monday evening Anne Sutherland will introduce several new songs into her part. The success attending Miss Irwin's engagement has led the management to extend her time, and she will remain at the Bijou at least a month longer than the limit originally fixed for her season here.

—Manager Proctor's New Stars.—The Pantzer brothers, famous European hand balancers and equilibrists, have arrived here under engagement to F. F. Proctor, who secured them after witnessing their performance in Germany. They will appear at Proctor's Pleasure Palace Nov. 4, and will afterward join Sandow's Trocadero Specialty Company, which is also under Mr. Proctor's exclusive management, so far as this city is concerned.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—Chauncey Olcott is crowding the Fourteenth Street Theatre, but in spite of that fact Manager Pitou has decided to withdraw "The Irish Artist" after Saturday night and revive "Mavourneen" next week. It will be presented with handsome costumes and picturesque scenic effects. Mr. Olcott will sing the original songs of the play and one or two new ones of his own composition.

—"His Puritan Wife."—This is the title of a new play written by Florence Schoeffel, a sister-in-law of John B. Schoeffel, which Marie Wainwright has accepted and put in rehearsal for early production. The play deals with New-York society of the present day and presents some problems that are engaging general attention. Miss Wainwright will play the part of a young wife grossly neglected by her husband.

—Grand Opera House.—Prof. Herrmann is doing a fine business at the Grand Opera House this week, but his engagement closes Saturday night. Next week Eugene Tompkins's gorgeous production of "The Black Crook" will be presented at this house. There will be many novel specialties, including a "Trilby ballet" and a ballet called the "Ballet of Gems." Miss Leslie Mayo will be the Stalacta.

—No Mansfield This Season.—Richard Mansfield's tour will begin Nov. 25 in Philadelphia, and he will not be seen in New-York this season. Al Hayman, at whose Pacific coast theatres Mr. Mansfield has contracted to play during the latter part of the season, including April and May, refuses to release him, and consequently Mr. Mansfield's next appearance here will not be made before November, 1896.

—"Hansel and Gretel."—The first Wednesday matinée of "Hansel and Gretel" was given at Daly's Theatre yesterday afternoon before an audience which filled the house and was enthusiastic in its demonstrations of approval. It is quite evident that the operetta has made a genuine success, and the advance sale of seats is the largest known at Daly's for a long time.

—The Hollands in Harlem.—Oscar Hammerstein is fortunate in having secured for his attraction at the Harlem Opera House next week one of the few pronounced successes of the season thus far. E. M. and Joseph Holland will occupy the theatre, presenting "A Social Highwayman."

—Mr. Rosenfeld's New Play.—Sydney Rosenfeld has finished a new, original play, called "The House of Cards," which will surely be produced in New-York this season. The theatre, however, has not yet been decided upon.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME TOPICS OF INTEREST DISCUSSED BY THE BROKERS.

Several Private Sales of Note—The Old Fourth Presbyterian Church Brings $207,500.

Mr. Daniel B. Freedman has sold for the Sixth Avenue Railway Company to Henry Corn the plot 100 by 100 at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth street, adjoining the site of the New-York Athletic Club's new building. Mr. Freedman bought for himself last Saturday from the railway company the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

One of the purchasers of 444 Broadway, running through to Crosby Street, is Mr. William Hyams. Another gentleman is associated with him in the purchase. The broker was Mr. Julius Friend.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold for A. & E. Wiggen, executors, the four-story brownstone dwelling 36 West Thirty-eighth Street, 22 by 100.5.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold for F. V. Gaines, at about $35,000, the five-story double flat 189 St. Nicholas Avenue, 27.6 by 93 by 105.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Helen Houston, at $20,000, the four-story brownstone and brick dwelling 139 West Ninety-seventh Street.

A notable sale, by order of an executor, will be held by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. next Tuesday at 111 Broadway. The property consists of a beautiful plot on the west side of the King's Bridge Road, just above One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, containing about thirty city lots. The plot measures 190.11 feet on the road by 415.3 by 190.6½ by 385.6. It is exceptionally well situated for cutting up into separate lots. The new cable road will pass the property.

Most of the interest in the auction room at 111 Broadway yesterday was directed at the sale under foreclosure of the Fourth Presbyterian Church property on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, 520 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 80 by 98.9. The property was bought last year by David Steiner for $190,000. He subsequently sold it for $235,000 to Neil Burgess, who was to organize the Aerial Amusement Company. Burgess paid only $5,000 down, giving Steiner a mortgage for $90,000. This was the third mortgage on the property. The first mortgage is for $80,000 and the second for $60,000. This last mentioned mortgage made by Steiner to the church for part of the purchase money was the one foreclosed. At the sale yesterday held by Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham the bidding began at the amount of the first and second mortgages with interest. The next bid was $175,000. Then came $200,000 and smaller bids up to $207,500, at which figure the property was knocked down to Collins & Collins, real estate brokers and operators. They said after the sale that they had as yet no plans matured regarding the disposition of the property. There are restrictions affecting it which will doubtless prove a help in preserving the property being improved for business uses.

Mr. John N. Golding sold under foreclosure at $42,500 to Col. McCoskry Butt, the plaintiff, the five-story brick flat 227 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 292 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 103.3.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure at $25,600 to Arnold Fanning the five-story brick flat 72 Charles Street, south side, 75 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 95.

The sales at auction are on for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, B. W. B. Brown, referee, 531 West Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 360 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenements.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, John Delahunty, referee, northeast corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, 24.9 by 100, two five-story brick tenements, with stores.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, John J. Macklin, referee, 330 East Thirtieth Street, south side, 370.2 feet east of Second Avenue, 21 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,315.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 735 Forest Avenue, west side, 118.9 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 87.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,200.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Clark, referee, Lot 954 on map of Wakefield, being on the south side of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 114. Due on judgment, $1,220; on prior mortgage, $2,000.

By Richard M. Montgomery, foreclosure sale, Jonathan Trotter, referee, West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 125 by 99.11, three three-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,170; on prior mortgage on lots, $17,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 54 Avenue D, east side, 22 feet south of Fifth Street, 24.8 by 78, four-story brick front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,385.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 71 Suffolk Street, west side, 125 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick synagogue, with five-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $3,000; on prior mortgage, $23,750.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, property, franchises, &c., of the North and East River Railroad Company, operating between Fulton and Cortlandt Street Ferries.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, southwest corner, for a one-story brick store, by Mrs. Julia Ryerson of Montclair, N. J., owner; William C. Egan of 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, lessee; cost, $8,000.

Boston Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Suburban Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Henry M. Bolton of Main Street, West Farms; cost, $4,500.

Briggs Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Suburban Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Charles Wetsmann of Potter Place, Bedford Park; cost, $3,500.

Sedgwick and Van Cortland Avenues, southwest corner, for a one-story and attic frame store, by Augustus Van Courtlandt of King's Bridge; cost, $1,500.

Hewitt Place, east side, 200 feet north of Leggett Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by William Wainwright of 518 East Eighty-third Street; cost, $2,500.

Home Street, north side, 100 feet east of Forest Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Eliza Dawson of 1,237 Washington Avenue; cost, $8,000.

Clinton Avenue and Jefferson Street, northeast corner, for a three-story frame tenement and store, by Charles Bjorkegren of 2,458 St. John's Avenue; cost, $7,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 87 feet south of Van Cortland Avenue, by Frank Pistori, alterations to a three-story frame hotel; cost, $800.

Jerome and Van Cortland Avenues, southeast corner, by F. P. Dursle, alterations to a three-story frame hotel; cost, $400.

No. 304 Front Street, by N. F. F. Behrens, alterations to a two-story brick stable and workshop; cost, $300.

No. 513 West Fifty-fifth Street, by Henry Hubert, lessee; Laura A. Delano, owner; alterations to a two-story brick dwelling and stable; cost, $2,000.

No. 967 Tremont Avenue, by Isabel M. Blood, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $250.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fourth Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Ninety-sixth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, with blacksmith's shop, 20 by 36; $1,000; Frank McNady, owner.

Kent Avenue, southeast corner of Keap Street, for a one-story brick foundry, 68.8 by 22; $1,850; Chrome Steel Works, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 9.

GRAND BOULEVARD, e s, 25.11 ft n of 112th St, 25x100; Charles N. Taintor and wife to Frank L. Smith $1
109TH ST, s w cor of Columbus Av, 100x 151.8; Emanuel Hellner and others to Furman V. Gaines 100
126TH ST, n e s, 150 ft n of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Francis Crawford and wife to James C. Crawford 10
123D ST, 202 West; Rosa Cohen to Jacob Blauner, ex property 1
145TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Anton Ragetti and wife to Charles Hasenbalg 4,000
134TH ST, 904 East; Frank R. Houghton and wife to Mary A. Geer 500
WEST FARMS to Hunt's Point Road, w s, adjoining land of Andrew Nostrand, 55x 112x80x58x85x159, and other property; Columb K. Kelly to Catharine Kelly 1
CRESTON AV, e s, 511.2 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x141.5x25x140.1; Karl M. Rosell and wife to Nellie Draper 4,000
CRESTON AV, e s, 511.11 ft n of Wellesley St, 75x36.4x75.8x41.1; Mary L. Hartley to Karl M. Rosell 1,200

VALENTINE AV, n s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Kate Bock to Eliza D. Dye 1
MONTGOMERY ST, 67; David Amolsky and wife to Mary A. Macdonald 100
ORCHARD ST, 56; Jacob Blauner and wife to Rosa Cohen 1
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 83d St, 25x80, and 9th Av, s e corner of 104th St, 50x100; Simon E. and Max E. Bernheimer and wife to William Wetterer 1
77TH ST, 331 West; Benjamin Stern to Laura F. Hearn 1
64TH ST, s s, 167 ft w of Central Park West, 32x100.5; the executors of Elizabeth Jacobus and another to Daniel C. Jacobus 1
64TH ST, s s, 136.2 ft w of Central Park West, 30.10x100.5; same to Martin R. Jacobus 1
80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; George W. Levy to Florence B. Brown 100
77TH ST, 162 West; William J. Nicklas to Caroline S. W. Freeland 1
3D AV, e s, 51 ft n of 73d St, 26.6x 80; Maria Heino to Elizabeth Bastian 1
46TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 27x100.4; same to Josephine Degenhardt 1
64TH ST, 17 East; Christian Meyer to Elizabeth M. and Anna C. Meyer 1
75TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; John Fennel, referee, to John C. Klatzl .. 10,000
13TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 114; Giovanni Belfi and wife to Giacomo Zanetti 440
1ST AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 110th St, 25.2x 100; Cornelius J. Mulvihill and wife to Barbara Hollerith 1
113TH ST, n s, 290 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 100; William Rosendorf to Jacob A. Mittnacht 1
101ST ST, s s, 353.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11x27.2x45.3x0.6x55.8; Philip Braender and wife to Herman A. Bente.. 1
LOTS 406 and 407, map of Unionport, Westchester County; Elizabeth Hellman to John Bussing, Jr 1
9TH ST, s s, part of Lot 184, map of Unionport, &c., 38.4x108; Julius Figliuolo and wife to Frank Gass 1
FULTON ST, s e s, being s w ½ of Lot 44, map of Washingtonville, 25x—; Leopold Stinus and wife to Frederick G. Weed 50
FULTON ST, s e s, being n e ½ of Lot 44; Joseph Edel and others, heirs of Thomas Edel, to same 1

Recorded Leases.

MEYER, Ida, to John B. Kuntz; 147 Bleecker St, store, 2 years and 3 months. $1,000
TAINTOR, Marie H., to Blanche Lincoln; 52 West 91st St, 3 years $1,500. 1,800
RECTOR, &c., GRACE CHURCH, to Fanny M. Kellogg; 42 Barclay St, 2 years 1,500
JOHNSON, W. H., by attorney, to Thomas Donlon; 229 West 121st St, 8 years and 6 months, per month 160
RYERSON, Julia H., to William C. Egan; s w corner of 135th St and Madison Av, 20x99.11, 12 years 500

Recorded Mortgages.

APPELL, Albert J., to Julius Wolff; n w s of 10th Av, Lot 530, map of Clement C. Moore estate, 2 years $5,000
BEEKOWITZ, Herman, to Fernando Wood; s s of Tremont Av, 250 ft w of Marmion Av, 5 years 3,000
BEETZ, Augusta W., to Sarah R. Hall; n s of East Chester St, 454 ft w of Oneida Av, 5 years 2,500
BENTE, Herman A., to the State Trust Company; s s of 101st St, 353.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 16,000
BECK, Anne, to Mary Loh, and another; e s of Avenue A, 96.2 ft n of 3d St, installments 6,000
CONGER, Stephen H., and wife to W. H. Sloane; n s of Grand St, 85.5 ft w of Norfolk St, 3 years 22,000
COHEN, Rosa, to Jacob Blauner; 56 Orchard St, 1 year 500
CRAWFORD, James C., to Francis Crawford; n e s of 120th St, 150 ft n w of Lenox Av, 1 year 15,000
CAMERON, Alexander, and wife to William Rankin; s e corner of Madison Av, and 102d St, 1 year 40,000
DRAPER, Nelle, to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Creston Av, 511.2 ft n of Wellesly St, installments 3,750
ECKERSON, John C. R., and wife, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 32d St, 533.4 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years 2,500
FREELAND, Caroline S. W., to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; 162 West 77th St, 2 years 5,000
FOX, Elizabeth, and another to L. H. Leclere; w s of Washington Av, 250 ft s of Samuel St, 5 years 6,000
GRAHAM, Jennie, to Murray Hill Bank; e s of 1st Av, 75.5 ft s of 48th St, 1 year 3,000
GEER, Mary A., to Frank R. Houghton; s s of 134th St, 444.4 ft e of Trinity Av, 5 years 2,250
GAINES, Susanna V., to Emanuel Hellner and others; s w corner of Columbus Av and 109th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 113,000
SAME to same; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 91.6 ft n of 119th St, 1 year 1,500
GORDON, Louis, and another to Ellen I. Roche; 18 Pell St, installments 1,000
HAVEY, Margaret, to East Chester Savings Bank; W. P. Rend, adjoining lot of Methodist Church, 1 year 1,000
HOLLERITH, Barbara, to C. J. Mulvihill; w s of 1st Av, 75.7 ft s of 119th St, 2 years 2,250
JACOBUS, Martin R., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 64th St, 136.2 ft w of Central Park West, demand 50,000
KEEP, Caroline J. Y., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 36th St, 120 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 7,500
LAWSON, Jacob, to Adeliza F. Sahler; s s of 94th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, demand 13,000
MOORE, Ida F., to Alfred Raabe; n s of 138th St, 183.4 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year. 2,500
MORRIS, Thomas, and wife to John Lewis; 129 Alexander Av, 2 years 4,000
MAYER, Isaac, and others to Charles P. Curtis and others, trustees; n e corner of 3d Av and 93d St, 5 years 30,000
SMITH, Eliza, and others to Edmund Hendricks, as executor and trustee; s e corner of Lexington Av and 33d St, 2 years 4,500
SATTENSTEIN, Reuben, and wife to Hyman Schnitzer; 212 and 214 Broome St and 71 Norfolk St, notes 3,000
SALTZMAN, Peter, and another to Nathaniel Wise; s s of 98th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, demand 2,500
SCHREYER, John, to William J. Fields; w s of Central Park West, 27.8 ft n of 104th St, 1 year 9,000
WELLS, Elizabeth S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 256 West 69th St, 1 year 15,000
WARREN, Ella L., to Jacob A. Zimmermann and another; 157 West 93d St ..... Secures contract
WETTERER, William, to Lillie B. Lilienthal; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 83d St, 5 years 26,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASCH, Estelle, and others, executors, to Albert Cardoza, Jr., trustee $10,000
BENEDICT, Sarah S., and others, trustees, to William R. Walker and others, trustees 14,169
BRESSLER, Jacob, to Jonas Kolb, (two assignments) 2
COMSTOCK, Frederick H., to Hyman Schnitzer 1
CORNISH, Frances E., to Josie Cornish .. 1
FISCHER, Adam E., to Benjamin D. Traitel and others 1
GOULD, William, to David Ballantyne... 1
GREEN, Mary, to Sarah A. Gould 4,000
HURLIMANN, Mary A., to Clara Young.. 500
HENDRICKS, Joshua, an others, trustees, to H. A. Hendricks 11,115
HENDRICKS, Harmon W., to Selina Hendricks 11,000
LAHN, Joseph, to George Kahn 2,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to S. K. Gerard 13,226
O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to Anna N. Rogers 1,350
PETERKIN, Frederick, to M. C. Peterkin 9,000

Lis Pendens.

PARK AV, e s, 100.8 ft n of 92d St., 16.9 ft front; Thomas B. Hidden against George Cody and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
81ST ST, 314 and 316 East; Greenwood Cemetery in the City of Brooklyn against Emma Engel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
22D ST, 168 West; Pedro B. Barrenecha against Manuel Sevilla and others, (partition.)
ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 150.4 ft s of Grand St, 25.4 ft front; Jacob Ruppert against Charles Dieckman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
84TH ST, 35 West; Sarah E. Jackson against Josephine S. Topping and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
LEXINGTON AV, 1,019 and 1,023; Veronika Elton against Joseph A. Thompson and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

67TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 50 ft front; Julian Pinkney against E. Kilpatrick, owner; George E. Tilford, contractor $2,240
SAME PROPERTY; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against same owner and contractor.. 601
3D AV, 785 and 787; same against Gillespie Brothers, owners; George E. Tilford, contractor 199
LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 150 ft n of Freeman St, 100x100; Thomas Igo against Alfred Erickson, owner and contractor.. 80
154TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Melrose Av, 25 ft front; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Walter Kutzner, owner; Henry Daur, contractor 100
UNION SQUARE, 39; United States Mortar Supply Company against F. Hering and J. Reichert, owners and contractors 88
12TH AV and 181st St, s w corner, 76x 92; William J. Peck against William Sheehan, lessee and contractor 855
111TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 75 ft front; Chesire Lime Company against William H. Johnson, contractor; Richard W. Hawks, owner 350
4TH ST, 268 and 270 East; Moritz & Doctor against Herman Wertheim, owner; Louis Zimmermann, contractor 265
107TH ST, s s, 196 ft e of 5th Av, 100 ft front; Bernard McGuire against Ida Miller and Mary Donlon, owners; Jacob Miller and James J. Bonson, contractors. 431
BROADWAY and 8th St, n e corner, 70.5 x100; Augustus Meyers against Louis M. Jones, owner; John H. Parker, contractor 2,600
2D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 57th St, 20 ft front; David Shulliner against Jacob Weinstock, owner; Jacob Bender, contractor 70
71ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 100 ft front; L. Laurowitz against Caroline Hartwell, owner and contractor.... 262

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York

Capital & Surplus January 1, 1895 ..... $1,616,655.96

Examines and insures titles to real estate, the assured selecting his own counsel, if he desires.

Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.

Pays any claim established against the property not exceeding the amount of its policy, and, in addition, all costs and expenses of litigation.

Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

DIRECTORS.

EDWIN W. COGGESHALL,
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER,
WILLIAM P. DIXON,
JOHN DUER,
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN,
JOHN T. LOCKMAN,
J. LAWRENCE MARCELLUS,
DAVID B. OGDEN,
CHARLES E. STRONG,
HERBERT B. TURNER,
JAMES M. VARNUM,
JOHN WEBBER.

EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, President and General Manager.
CHARLES E. STRONG, Vice President,
DAVID B. OGDEN, 2d Vice President,
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary,
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES:
Nos. 37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane, New-York.
BRANCH OFFICES, NEW-YORK:
N. E. Cor. 125th St. and Lexington Av.
255 Columbus Av.
BROOKLYN OFFICE:
164 and 166 Montague St.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL ..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS ..... 900,000.

Real-Estate Department:

**Careful attention given to the leasing of property, collection of rents, payment of taxes,

FIRM AS IS GIBRALTAR

Edward M. Shepard to Make a Hard Fight for Brooklyn's Mayoralty.

FALSE RUMORS ABOUT REFORMERS

Gen. King's Suggestion and His Fear —Candidates Preparing to Accept—William Batterman Gives a Surprise.

A report was current in Brooklyn yesterday that the Democratic State Committee had taken a hand in the party fight over there and was trying to bring the two wings together. The programme alleged to be under consideration provided for the retirement of Edward M. Shepard and Edward M. Grout from the rival Mayoralty contest, and the nomination of a new candidate, who has not been in any way prominently identified with either party in the present controversy.

It was also said that the reform Democrats were urged to drop Wilmot J. Smith of Suffolk County, the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice, from their ticket, and to indorse Joslah T. Mareau, the regular Democratic candidate, who succeeded Almet F. Jenks.

The report, however, was pronounced an absurdity by those said to be negotiating for such changes in the tickets.

"Edward M. Shepard will withdraw from this fight when the rock of Gibraltar moves from the southern edge of Spain," said Charles J. Patterson, the reform candidate for District Attorney. "There will be no such arrangement. Mr. Shepard is growing stronger every hour. We are making large accessions in the Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards, and in the Eastern District. The character of some of the regular candidates in these wards is displeasing even to the machine followers, and they are coming over to us. But for our insistence that fit candidates should be nominated for office, the entire regular ticket would have been composed of Coffeys and McCarrens.

"I understand an effort has been made to induce Coffey and McCarren to withdraw from the Senatorial race, but the City Hall will move from its foundations before they get off the ticket."

Gen. Horatio C. King, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, is much disturbed over the local situation.

"I hope," he said, "that the State Committee will find a way to heal the party breach in Brooklyn. It seems to me the two Democratic Parties should agree either upon Mr. Shepard or Mr. Grout for Mayor, and that the reform party should retire Wilmot J. Smith from the Judiciary ticket and indorse Mr. Mareau. Such a course would make Democratic victory certain. From every other city and county in the State I have reports that the Democracy is in good shape for the campaign, and it would be too bad if the State were lost to the Republicans on account of the fight in Brooklyn."

Leaders in both parties said that it would be impossible for the reform Democrats to change the Judiciary ticket without the consent of Mr. Smith. He is entitled to the nomination, and unless he formally declines it, no one can be substituted for him. As his election is a foregone conclusion, he is not expected to decline.

Mr. Shepard is now engaged upon his letter of acceptance, which will supplement his speech before the County Convention last Saturday evening. He is going out of town to attend a family celebration, and will make his letter public upon his return. Mr. Grout's letter accepting the regular nomination for Mayor will be made it public to-day or to-morrow. It is understood that Mr. Grout will accept the Democratic platform adopted by the City Convention, and will also add to it a few planks of his own. Although he has been identified with the Consolidation League, he is not expected to make consolidation a prominent issue in his campaign.

William Batterman, the regular Democratic nominee for Senator in the Fourth District, surprised the leaders of all the parties yesterday by sending a letter to Chairman James D. Bell, declining to stand for the election. Had Mr. Batterman remained in the race, he would have been indorsed by the reform wing of the party, and his friends all regret that he has withdrawn.

Major Peter H. McNulty, who was declared to be ineligible for the Senate because of his connection with the Board of Education, came to New-York yesterday to consult Delos McCurdy, and returned to Brooklyn with an opinion by Mr. McCurdy that he is a State officer and therefore eligible for the Senate. In his opinion, Mr. McCurdy says:

The system of public instruction in this State is authorized, first, by the Constitution of the State, and next by a general statute, which embraces the whole common school system of the State of New-York, including the common school system in the City of Brooklyn. Therefore, the common schools of the City of Brooklyn are a State institution, instead of a local and city institution. The mere fact that a School Commissioner is appointed has no bearing upon the question at all, for the reason that the general law of the State necessitates that there should be in every school district of within the limits of the common school system created by the statute, and whether these School Trustees are selected by the Mayor or whether they are selected at a school meeting of the school district makes no difference whatever. They are merely agents to carry out the purposes of the general law of the State.

The statute not only contemplates but necessitates the appointment in each district of State agents for the conduct of the common schools and the carrying out of the system, and the City of Brooklyn, as we understand it, is a school district in itself, made so by statute, and therefore the School Commissioners of the City of Brooklyn are nothing more nor less than Trustees of a school district of this State, operating under the general law of the State.

This question has been carefully considered, not only by the courts, but by lawyers, and there is no doubt but the views here expressed as to the eligibility of Major McNulty will be sustained by the courts.

Major McNulty was very jubilant, for he is the United Democratic candidate in the Sixth Senatorial District, and his election is assured.

Chairman James D. Bell of the "regular" organization was of the belief that Major McNulty should go slow before deciding to remain on the ticket. Both Mr. Bell and ex-Sheriff Courtney fear that the Senate, if it is Republican, may find legal grounds for unseating Major McNulty.

Although Edward M. Grout is the "regular" Democratic candidate for Mayor, he is a member of the reform organization, and a number of his friends in the General Committee of that party have withdrawn in order to follow him in the campaign. Richard Whalen, P. J. Brennan, John H. Hillman, and the members of the Ninth District, Fifteenth Ward, Association, of which David C. Waring is President, notified Chairman Peabody yesterday of their resignation from the reform movement. None of these General Committeemen has ever taken an active part in the work of the organization, and their places will be filled by men who manifest more earnestness in the cause of good government.

Mr. Hillman openly attacked Edward M. Shepard at a meeting of the Executive Committee last Winter, but Mr. Shepard was not present at the time, and when he entered the hall and the matter was explained to him, Mr. Hillman's apologies were profuse.

The citizen's committee which nominated Justice William J. Gaynor for Mayor and afterward indorsed Mr. Grout has arranged for a mass meeting in the Academy of Music Monday night. James McMahon and other prominent members of the independent movement will speak. The Citizen's Committee intends to carry on a vigorous campaign for Mr. Grout.

Fire Commissioner Frederick W. Wurster was formally notified last night that he is the candidate of the Republican Party for Mayor of Brooklyn. The Notification Committee, consisting of Henry A. Powell, R. Ross Appleton, Sheriff William J. Buttling, John Ward, and ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis, called upon Commissioner Wurster at his home, 170 Rodney Street.

Mr. Powell was the orator of the occasion. Commissioner Wurster gave the committee to understand that he would accept the nomination, but his letter will not be ready until to-morrow.

Commissioner Wurster will resign his office as Fire Commissioner as soon as he issues his letter accepting the Mayoralty nomination. His successor will undoubtedly be Clarence A. Barrow, the present Deputy Fire Commissioner, who is credited with having manipulated the city convention in the interest of his superior officer. Mr. Barrow is a resident of the Twenty-third Ward, whose delegates in the Republican convention turned the tide for Commissioner Wurster and made his nomination sure. It is understood that Mr. Barrow will be retained as Fire Commissioner, if Mr. Wurster is elected Mayor.

A complete reconciliation has been effected between Commissioner Wurster and ex-Senator Jacob Worth, and the Republican "boss" will do everything in his power to elect the party candidate.

It is suspected now that Mr. Worth advocated the nomination of William Cullen Bryant to conceal his real preference for Mr. Wurster, fearing that his open espousal of Mr. Wurster would defeat his aim. The impression that Mr. Wurster is Worth's candidate is gaining ground.

Register Granville W. Harman, who took charge of Mr. Winster's campaign last Monday, has been retired, and J. M. Bacon has undertaken to conduct affairs for the Republican candidate. It is said that the change was made at the instigation of Mr. Wurster, and that it has created a good deal of ill feeling. Mr. Harman, it is said, will "assist" Mr. Bacon, who will also have on his staff Theodore B. Willis, William H. Reynolds, County Clerk Saffen, and City Clerk Benjamin.

The Republicans thought they would have a walk-over this year, because of the differences in the Democratic Party, but they now realize that if they are to win they must do some hard work.

SAYS MRS. FLEMING IS INNOCENT

Dr. Forbes Winslow's Opinion After Examining Her—The Grand Jury's Minutes Closed to Her Counsel.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the English alienist, said yesterday that he had examined Mrs. Fdeming, now under indictment for causing the death of her mother, Mrs. Bliss, and was convinced that she is innocent.

"If not innocent, she is insane," declared the doctor, "for no sane woman could conduct herself as Mrs. Fleming has if guilty."

Mrs. Fleming's case came up again in court yesterday. Charles W. Brooke, of counsel for Mrs. Fleming, made a motion before Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury that indicted his client.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre argued against the motion, so Justice Ingraham denied the request of Mrs. Fleming's counsel.

REGISTER'S OFFICE REPORT DEFENDED

Mr. Levy Fell Into Error in His Reply, One of the Commissioners Says.

The report of the Commissioner of Accounts upon the Register's office has been criticised for its comparison between the salaries paid now to employes in the Register's office and the salaries paid under the former system. Mr. Levy, in the reply which he gave out Monday night, stated that it was not fair to compare the salaries paid under the fee system with the salaries paid now, for the reason that certain positions for which salaries are paid now were held under the old system by persons who were not on the pay roll but were paid by the person in charge of the department.

It was explained by one of the Commissioners yesterday that in this Mr. Levy is in error, for the department that he has reference to is that of satisfaction of mortgages, in which Mr. Blauvelt was paid between $5,000 and $6,000, and out of which he paid the persons under him.

"While the persons occupying these positions now are paid salaries, yet the total amount paid Mr. Blauvelt under the old system was included in the amount of salaries which we stated were paid under that system," the Commissioner said, "and it was out of that sum Mr. Blauvelt paid these subordinates. The only other department that was on a fee basis under the old system was the chattel mortgage department, and in that there was only one man employed, and the amount of fees paid to him by Register Reilly in 1886, the last year of the fee system, was included in the amount of salaries which we stated was paid in 1886.

"One illustration of the increase of positions in the office is that now there are nine custodians and three messengers, whereas under the old system there was only one custodian and no messengers."

PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED TO-DAY

Gov. Morton Grants Pardons and Commutes Sentences.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—Gov. Morton has pardoned Pasquale Bouchette, who was convicted in Westchester County in 1890 of murder in the second degree and sentenced to Sing Sing for life. The pardon, which becomes operative to-day, was requested by Judge Dykman, who wrote to Gov. Morton, saying that Bouchette acted in self-defense, and that his conviction and sentence were unjust. The jury paid no attention to the plea of self-defense on the trial.

The Governor has granted a commutation to Silas Keyser, who was convicted of arson in the first degree in Ulster County in 1877 and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Keyser and another man were convicted for throwing a dynamite bomb into a small wooden house and blowing it up. No one was hurt.

Judge Ingalls, who presided at the trial, wrote to Gov. Morton, saying Keyser had been sufficiently punished, and recommending his release, which recommendation the Governor approved. Keyser was released to-day.

Gov. Morton also commuted the sentence of Joseph Mayette, who was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory from Wayne County in May, 1893, for grand larceny in the second degree. He was transferred to Auburn Prison in August of the same year for no apparent reason, and has been there since.

Gov. Morton's commutation, which released Mayette to-day, was granted on the recommendation of the District Attorney of Wayne County, who stated that Mayette had been punished more than he deserved or than had been intended by the courts.

THIRTY HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE

Bayard, West Va., Nearly Wiped Out of Existence.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 9.—An alarm of fire was sounded here early this morning, the cause of which was that the town of Bayard, West Va., on the West Virginia Central Railroad, was on fire, and that the Maryland fire department be called on for aid. Before arrangements could be completed for sending the city's steam engine to the rescue another telegram was received stating that the fire was under control.

The fire started at midnight, and originated from the careless handling of a lamp in Marshall's store. Thirty houses were destroyed, and at one time it looked as if the entire town would be burned. The loss is estimated at $50,000. Many poor people were made homeless.

In Memory of Gen. Pulaski.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 9.—The Polanders in Savannah to-day celebrated the one hundred-and-sixteenth anniversary of the death of Gen. Count Casimir Pulaski, who fell while defending Savannah against the British in the battle of Spring Hill, in 1779.

The Pulaski monument in Montgomery Square was handsomely decorated with flags, the National colors of the United States and Poland being entwined, and surrounded by appropriate inscriptions.

The celebration culminated in the organizing of a branch of the Polish National Alliance.

New Iron Ore Vein Discovered.

MIDLAND, Mich., Oct. 9.—Iron ore has been discovered in Midland County, about two miles from this city. The vein has been traced, and lies from a few inches to a few feet under the surface for a distance of one and a half miles, without coming to the end of it. The vein is eighty rods in width.

Large samples of the ore have been taken to Bay City. If it proves to be a good grade of ore, mining operations will probably begin before long.

Land Mortgaged for $1,500,000.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—A first and second mortgage were filed in the Recorder's office of Butler County, at Poplar Bluff, Mo., yesterday, involving many thousands of acres of land in five adjoining States. The mortgages were given by the Oxley Stave Company in favor of the State Trust Company of New-York. The amount of the mortgage is $1,500,000, and the money will be used to increase the business of the stave company in Southeastern Missouri.

In Memory of Cuban Martyrs.

The annual meeting of the Cubans in New-York in commemoration of the uprising for independence on Oct. 10, 1868, and in memoriam of the martyrs of the ten years' war will be held at Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

A very interesting meeting is anticipated this year on account of the revolution now in progress. Speeches will be delivered both in Spanish and in English.

$1,000 for Her Boy's Life.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 9.—William Scott, a colored boy, eight years old, was killed by a trolley car in Bayonne Oct. 9, 1894. To-day, the anniversary of his death, a jury gave to Mrs. Virginia Scott, the boy's mother, a verdict of $1,000.

C. E. CONVENTION CLOSES

Delegates Say the Sessions Have Been Pleasing and Fruitful.

ARTHUR W. MULBURY'S CONVERSION

He Tells How from a High Position He Sank to a Low Level and Was Converted in a Bleecker Street Mission.

The tenth annual State Convention of the Christian Endeavorers, which has been in session for the last two days, was brought to a close last night, with simultaneous meetings in the Academy of Music and Plymouth Church.

Leading delegates to the society declared that the present session has been one of the best ever held, and they are more than pleased with the results.

One of the most interesting addresses that has been made during the convention was that delivered yesterday afternoon by Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary of the Industrial Christian Alliance of this city. Mr. Milbury is an earnest and sympathetic talker, and he held his audience closely interested while he gave a history of his conversion.

He said he had been one of the aristocratic youths of Brooklyn, held his head very high, and moved in the same society with Seth Low, now the President of Columbia College.

At that time, he said, there was nothing that was too good for him, and all he had to do was to get anything that he craved for. He had been brought up by indulgent parents, who were Christians, but, like many others, he had not followed their good advice, and he fell under the influence of persons of evil minds. He had not committed any crime, he declared, except that he had become a moral wreck, and a drunkard. He had also, while falling from the stand of Christianity, become an infidel, and had scoffed at the idea that there was a God. Christianity he had laughed at, and did not think that a Christian was any better than any other person. He was as low and degraded as a person could be, he said.

It was in this condition that he found himself six years ago, when he was only thirty-six years old. In a frame of mind which he could not interpret, he strolled into the mission in Bleecker Street, this city.

He had imagined that there was not a place in the great City of New-York of which he did not know. He had never dreamed that there was such a place in New-York as the mission in Bleecker Street. He did not believe that there was any place where 200 beings, so dirty, filthy, and degraded, could be swept together. But on the night in question he found that this condition of affairs really existed.

The mission, he said, was the meanest in the city, and it no longer existed. Even then, degraded as he was, he loathed everything that was mean and dirty, as he still retained a loathsome, that feeling of pride which he had cherished before he fell from grace.

Mr. Milbury told how he endeavored to get into the mission, which was crowded with this great multitude of dirty, degraded beings. He could get no further into the hall, but from where he stood he could see that there was a band of earnest men and women speaking to the poor unfortunates. And while he stood, spellbound, the little band of Christian workers seemed to beam benignly upon him, and then he began to ask himself questions.

"Can it be possible," he thought, "that there is nothing in Christianity after all?"

"What brings these earnest men and women down into the slums?"

They did not do it from any hope of profit, he concluded, for there was no hope of any such thing in Bleecker Street, and they did not do it for fame. The more he thought over it the more convinced he became that after all there must be some vital principle in the faith that nerved them to do this work—work that caused them to sacrifice something.

He pondered over the questions, and at last it came to him that probably, after all, he had been finding the way, and a light broke. His heart throbbed, and he at last became positive that his life had been wrong and he became converted.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church spoke on "Soul Winning."

Miss Carrie M. Schuyler, State Superintendent of Junior Work, of Little Falls, N. Y., read the annual report of the junior work. She said:

The present number of junior societies in the State is 970. Membership, 29,180. Net gain in societies in the year, 285; in membership, 8,589. The Presbyterians lead, with 293 societies. The Baptists are second, with 202, and the Congregationalists third, with 120. The division among the other denominations is as follows: Reformed Dutch, 97; Reformed American, 4; Reformed Episcopal, 1; Methodist Episcopal, 81; African Methodist Episcopal, 2; Methodist Protestant, 2; Methodist Episcopal, South, 24; United Presbyterian, 14; Reformed Presbyterian, 5; Free Will Baptist, 8; Seventh Day Baptist, 6; Lutheran, 7; Friends, 7; Moravian, 5; Bohemian, 1; United Evangelical, 1; Union, 34; public institutions, 5; undenominational, 31.

Mr. A. E. Dewhurst of Utica, N. Y., the State Secretary, reported:

One year ago the Secretary reported a membership in the Young People's societies of 160,940. This year we are able to report a membership of 174,840—a gain in the Young People's societies of 13,900. There are now 2,914 Endeavor societies—a gain of 235 during the year. The societies are divided denominationally as follows: Baptist, 644; Free Will Baptist, 43; Seventh Day Baptist, 6; Christian, 158; Congregational, 251; Episcopal, 6; Reformed Episcopal, 4; Evangelical Association, 7; Friends, 27; Lutheran, 47; Methodist Episcopal, 200; African Methodist Episcopal, 17; Primitive Methodist, 3; Methodist Protestant, 1; Moravian, 1; Presbyterian, 718; Reformed Presbyterian, 15; Scotch Presbyterian, 2; United Presbyterian, 44; Reformed, 265; Reformed U. S. S; Union, 318; undenominational, 29; United Brethren, 7; public institutions, 6; army and navy, 3; Union Evangelical, 4; Progressive Brethren, 1; Wesleyan Methodist, 12. There are twenty-five denominations represented. The Presbyterians still lead, closely followed by the Baptists. We also have four intermediate and one senior, one police and three army and navy societies. Including the juniors, we have a total of 3,885 societies, with 203,970 members—a total gain during the year of 22,680.

Addresses were also made by Col. H. H. Hadley, Superintendent of St. Bartholomew's Rescue Union of this city, and Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, Superintendent of the Door of Hope, this city.

In the evening in the Academy of Music, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Taylor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N. Y., delivered an address on "Light, Salt, and Leaven," and in Plymouth Church, the Rev. Dr. O. P. Gifford, of the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, Buffalo, N. Y., spoke on "Renewing Spiritual Strength."

The Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen, the President of the State Union, delivered the annual sermon in the Academy of Music and Plymouth Church.

There were overflow meetings in the Sands Street Memorial Church, the Hanson Place Baptist Church, the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, the North Reformed Church, the E. Church of Christ, the Second United Presbyterian Church, and the Church of the Pilgrims.

The following officers were elected for the year 1895-6: President—The Rev. Clarence A. Barbour of Rochester, N. Y.; Vice President—The Rev. John F. Carson of Brooklyn; Secretary—Mr. E. Dewhurst, Utica, N. Y.; Treasurer—Henry A. Kinports, New-York City; Junior Superintendent—Miss Carrie M. Schuyler, Little Falls, N. Y.

Executive Committee, (three years)—Frank P. Hayes, Watertown; W. J. White, Buffalo. Two years—Winslow M. Bell, Melton; John R. Clement, Binghamton. One Year—Charles Gibson, Albany; E. A. Hill, Syracuse.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we favor the execution of law, and call upon the executive officers in our towns and cities to honor their oaths and earn their salaries by executing law.

We protest against any modification of laws in the interest of the liquor traffic, providing for the opening of saloons on Sunday.

We protest against the inauguration by statute of any system of local option that does not cover the whole State.

We call for such revision of the excise laws as will do away with the screens in saloon windows, and will permit policemen the right of entrance to saloons at all hours of the day or night.

We favor the divorce of city government from partisan politics.

We believe in the observance of Sunday as a day of rest from labor, service for humanity, and worship for God.

We congratulate the Governor and Legislature of Texas on their defence of decency in forbidding prize fighting.

We wish to express our sympathy with Armenia in her sufferings, and with Cuba in her struggles.

We urge more interest in and work among mission fields, home and foreign.

We pledge ourselves to purify in private life, loyalty to American institutions, and service to Jesus Christ.

Fanny Crosby was led to the centre of the platform by President McEwen, where she recited one of her hymns.

The next convention will be held in Rochester in the second week of October, 1896.

During the convention 7,229 delegates registered their names. Of the number 4,607 were from Kings County.

ROCK BLASTING AT NIAGARA

Gov. Morton Asked to Interfere in Behalf of Residents of Canada.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—Gov. Morton has been, for a second time, requested to interfere with the blasting operations being carried on by the contractors who are constructing the roadbed for the railroad along the American side of the Niagara River. In August last, when the first complaint came through the State Department at Washington, from the Canadian authorities, the contractors were remonstrated with, and instructed that their blasts used to dislodge the rocks should not be of such force as to throw large pieces over on the Canadian side of the river. This was heeded for a while, but last week the State Department notified Gov. Morton that the contractors were again endangering lives and property in Canada on account of the powerful powder charges which were being resorted to to dislodge the rocks along the American shore.

On Sunday last the Governor received a telegram stating that on Saturday a piece of rock weighing over a quarter of a ton was blown over on the Canadian side, and struck the Niagara Falls Custom House, tearing its way through from the roof to the cellar. The Governor called Attorney General Hancock's attention to the matter, and the latter instructed Deputy Attorney General Kisselburgh, who was in Buffalo, to investigate. Nothing has yet been heard from him. The Governor is much exercised over the occurrences, and has instructed the Attorney General to inform him as to the extent of his authority in the matter.

Col. Ashley W. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, said to-night that it was a serious question as to whether the State or the National authorities had jurisdiction in the premises. It had been suggested that the contractors be proceeded against in the Niagara County Courts by those on the Canadian side, who have suffered damages on account of their operations.

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY BUFFALO OFFICIALS

Charges that Pay Rolls Have Been Padded with Dummies.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Charges were made last week to Mayor Jewett against the Department of Public Works, and Monday the Mayor sent a message to the Board of Aldermen asking for authority to conduct a thorough investigation of the department. The request was granted, and as a first result warrants were issued last night for the arrest of Howard D. Herr, cashier of the department; John M. Danahy, Deputy Superintendent of Streets, and Joseph Burke, a saloon keeper and formerly boss of a gang of street cleaners.

Herr and Danahy were this morning admitted to bail in $5,000 each. They were then called before the Board of Public Works and suspended. Detective Haley later appeared at the office of the board with a search warrant for Herr's desk, and took possession of all its contents—pay rolls, envelopes, books, and miscellaneous things of an official and personal nature.

The specific charge on which Herr and Danahy were arrested dates back to March, 1893. It is alleged that the foreman of a gang employed in cleaning streets and crosswalks of ice swelled the pay roll by the addition of twelve dummies, and that $15 was drawn on each of these names and divided by Danahy and Herr.

The complicity of at least two persons is necessary to these frauds, and in the case where the arrest was made, three were necessary, as the Assistant Superintendent was by necessity a party to it.

The pay rolls were made by the foreman, and the money was paid by the cashier. The rule is that the money must be paid to the men themselves, so that the payment of salaries on dummies is necessarily a criminal misconduct on the part of the cashier.

Fishing Tug Grace Sold.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 9.—The American fishing tug Grace, which was seized by the Dominion cruiser Dolphin in Lake Erie in April, 1894, for illegal fishing, and condemned by the Admiralty Court at Toronto, has been sold at public auction for $1,260 in order to satisfy the judgment. The owners, who live at Dunkirk, N. Y., sent a petition to the Queen asking that their offense might be forgiven and the vessel released to them. It was proved, however, in court that the vessel had been contravening a Dominion law, and the Colonial Office could not interfere.

ENTIRE CREW MAY HAVE PERISHED

Steamer Africa Lost in Lake Huron—Barge Severn Wrecked.

STOKES BAY, Ontario, Oct. 9.—The steamer Africa of Owen Sound, coal laden, having in tow the barge Severn of Toronto, also coal laden, was proceeding up Lake Huron, bound for Owen Sound, Monday evening, when, owing to heavy weather, she was compelled to let the Severn go.

The Severn being stripped of canvas, had to run before the gale until Loyal Island was reached, where she went on the beach, and now lies a total wreck. The crew, who were saved by some fishermen after being in the rigging twenty hours, say that soon after being cast off by the Africa the latter vessel, which had been rolling heavily, suddenly disappeared, and they think she went down with all on board.

The names of the officers and crew of the Africa are Capt. H. P. Larson, Toronto; William Anderson, mate, Owen Sound; Matt Haz, chief engineer, Toronto; Edward Forest, second engineer, Toronto; William Mann, wheelsman, Toronto; John King, Oakville, Ontario; Miss Lee, cook, Toronto; two firemen and two deckhands, names unknown.

The Africa's lifeboat and life preservers have been picked up on Loyal Island.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters for Cuba must be directed "per Antilla";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 11 AM for Victoria and Santos, per steamship Ptolemy; at 12 M for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Advance, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Yucatan, per steamship Ailsa; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At 4 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Amazonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Amazonense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially adressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, for on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeete, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM | Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 8 AM
Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM | Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 8 AM
Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 6 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
WERRA.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 11 A. M.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 10, 11 AM | †Fulda.....Nov. 16
‡Saale.....Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6 | †Ems.....Nov. 30
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 87 Broadway, N. Y. | North-German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Normannia, Oct. 10, 11 AM | Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
L. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York, January 28th, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Hayti,) Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 6
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23 | NEW-YORK..Nov. 13
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 30 | PARIS.....Nov. 20

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
FRIESLAND....Oct. 16 | WESTERLAND. Oct. 30
SOUTHWARK..Oct. 23 | NOORDLAND...Nov. 6
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM | Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM | Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM | Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM
Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM
No Cotton carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via PANAMA, Jan. 22, Feb. 26. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 5, 15. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice; only $550 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M. | Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P.M. | Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A.M.
Campania, Oct. 26, 10½ A.M. | Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to local agents or offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES
From New-York Wed., Fri., and Sat.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURIST